

THE

# Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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## The Library Journal

Vol. 39. No. 7. JULY, 1914

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HILLER C. WELLMAN  
*President of the American Library Association, 1914-15, Librarian of the City Library  
Association, Springfield, Mass.*

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 39

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WASHINGTON gave the A. L. A. conference a warm welcome, which closely approached the 100-degree mark at Montreal in 1912, and the attendance exceeded the maximum, making 1914 the banner year, with a roster exceeding twelve hundred. The conference especially illustrated the nationalizing tendency of such organizations as the American Library Association, for it brought together representatives from all parts of the United States, besides others from several of the provinces of Canada, many of whom visited our national capital for the first time, and these representatives came into direct touch with government officials having jurisdiction over legislation and over administrative work in all the departments which have touch with libraries, as could not be done elsewhere. Dr. Putnam's address of welcome emphasized this feeling, and he renewed the suggestion often made that a conference at Washington should be a feature of regular recurrence at least every ten years. It was a surprise to most to know that in and about Washington there are no less than 137 libraries, public or semi-public, approximating six million volumes, of many of which Mr. Meyer gave lantern illustrations in his talk, reprinted in this number, in addition to the full report made in the admirable little handbook which he prepared for the Association. The arrangements for the conference were perfect, thanks both to the local library people and to Secretary Utley's executive skill, and the guides to works of art in and about Washington, for little journeys about Washington, etc., were remarkable examples of *multum in parvo*. Much of the success was due to the efforts of Mr. George F. Bowerman, of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, whose name emerged whenever any of the local arrangements were spoken of. Nine hundred were alphabetized and given con-

secutive numbers in the advance register of attendance, so that it was easy to identify members from their buttons, and, except for the extreme heat, everything went well at the Washington conference.

President Anderson, instead of attempting a general review of the library situation, devoted his presidential address to the special topic of the "Tax on ideas" through the tariff on books, in an exhaustive, well-worked, and effective argument. He cited the fact that almost no other nation of literary standing had such a tax, and showed that the present reduced duty of 15 per cent. was 50 per cent. higher than the highest tax before the Civil War. He made a strong plea that the American Library Association should make itself the mouthpiece of the public in protesting against this tax, which it could do the more effectively because libraries already have the right of free importation. The complexities and red tape required in connection with free importation would, however, be swept away if the tariff tax were altogether abolished, and this would be of very practical advantage to libraries. Authors, it may be added, are almost unanimously in favor of this change, as artists are in favor of "free art," and book publishers are, in large measure, hesitant only because the materials of book production are taxed at so high a rate as to make an offset duty of some importance. The hearty response in individual talk to President Anderson's suggestion makes it almost certain that the A. L. A. will assume leadership in this direction.

The most novel feature of the conference was the exhibit of library devices at the Public Library, for which Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, assistant librarian, made most of the practical arrangements. This was



quite different in scope, quantity and quality, from the incidental exhibits of previous conferences; and it was made of permanent value by the excellent catalog which Mr. Thompson had caused to be prepared. Few librarians have had any adequate notion of the great number of labor-saving devices prepared for library use or practicable for library application, and this exhibition opened very many keen eyes to good purpose. From the point of view of the manufacturers, the exhibition was commercial in motive, and we may frankly express the hope that librarians adopting any of these devices or making purchases from this material will emphasize the value of this exhibit, so that it may be repeated hereafter as opportunity may arise. We may add that there has been under plan at this office for some time past a composite catalog, in the nature of the Publishers' Trade List Annual, of manufacturers' productions in filing, indexing, and library supplies, which should be of special value to librarians with respect to supplies, as the composite catalog of book publishers is in respect to books.

One of the most important subjects at the meeting of the trustees' section in Washington, which was the best meeting the section has held, was the relation of libraries to civil service examinations and methods. Mr. Jennings, who has had hard experience in Seattle, reported as the general feeling of libraries that they were hindered rather than helped by civil service examinations conducted by state or municipal boards. This almost goes without saying, and yet this is not reason why libraries should be freed from co-ordination with the official boards, which in turn should take the sensible course of permitting the library, under proper safeguard, to make its own examinations and rules, subject to official approval. Without this precaution there will be an inevitable tendency to return to the old methods of patronage and "push," the horrors of which are little

known to the present generation. It is unfortunate that the laws in several states and cities require preference for local candidates. Local candidates will be preferred, naturally enough, when they are on equal terms with candidates from outside; but nothing should stand in the way of accepting the best service from whatever source it is procurable. This is especially necessary in the higher posts if the library profession is to be made a profession. There should, therefore, always be protests against the inclusion of a provision for local preference in any law, beyond a proviso that in case of equal rank the local candidate shall be preferred—which latter is most sensible and safe.

The value of the Washington conference was largely in promoting the co-ordination of the several agencies—federal, state, and others—dealing with library extension, especially in rural communities. The agricultural section held meetings unusual both for attendance and interest, and one of the facts brought out was that the Department of Agriculture has in the field more than a thousand "county agents," who, with the field agents of the Bureau of Education, are the best possible people to interest rural communities in library help. Prof. Working's address developed the fact that few of these county agents had come in touch with rural libraries, and little was known by the Department of Agriculture of the work of the state library commissions or of the book lists prepared by libraries for farming communities. The Council passed a resolution which looked towards bringing these several agencies together, and there is good reason to hope that the "hind-sight" of future years will show the Washington conference to have been the starting point of a wide extension of the work in rural communities, whose possibilities have hitherto been altogether underestimated. "A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," may prove to be the direct outcome of the Washington conference.

## THE TAX ON IDEAS\*

ADDRESS BY EDWIN H. ANDERSON, *President of the American Library Association and  
Director of the New York Public Library*

RUSSIA and the United States are the only powers of the first class which impose a duty on books published beyond their borders. Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Japan, the South African Union, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand impose no such duties. But Spain, Portugal, Italy, Brazil, and some minor countries of the two hemispheres, with Russia and our own country, pursue a less enlightened policy. With the exception of Portugal, the tariff barriers of the countries last named are erected solely or chiefly against foreign books printed in the language of the country concerned—in Spain, for example, against the importation of Spanish books, in Russia against Russian books, and in the United States against the importation of books in the English language. For a nation whose people pride themselves on being advanced and progressive, are we not in strange company?

Though our libraries have the privilege of importing foreign books free of duty, it is proper for us to consider the rights and needs of the general public. The private buyer, the general reader, has no organization to look after his interests in the matter, and no lobby to present his claims to the proper committees in Congress. Before these committees have appeared printers, bookbinders, booksellers and publishers—all with very natural selfish interests to serve—but the general public has been practically unrepresented. The libraries have appeared only now and then, when their privileges have been threatened. Has not the time come when this Association should espouse the cause of the student, the teacher, the scientific investigator, and the general reader of the world's literature? It is our business to promote the cultural process, as far as we may, through the wide dissemination of books—not Amer-

ican books alone, but books from every quarter of the globe. They have been truly called "the raw materials of every kind of science and art, and of all social improvement." Our libraries have accomplished little when they have imported only *samples* of this raw material. The samples serve the needs of only a small proportion of the reading public, especially in our great centers of population. To the greater part of the reading public these samples are merely tantalizing, and whet their appetites for what they cannot afford to buy for themselves. The interests of the libraries and of the reading public are identical. For both there should be a free market. For both, an enlightened public policy should provide that the world's books be available at as low a price and with as few hampering restrictions as possible.

There is nothing new in this contention. It is not even the first time that an humble librarian has espoused the cause of the general public on the question of the free importation of books. As long ago as 1846, Charles C. Jewett, at that time librarian of Brown University, afterward president of the first convention of librarians, held in 1853, later librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and still later first librarian of the Boston Public Library, printed a pamphlet entitled "Facts and considerations relative to duties on books, addressed to the Library Committee of Brown University." He maintained that "imperative reasons exist for placing books among articles free from all duty." He then proceeded to give some of those reasons, as follows: "We recognize the importance of education; but students cannot be educated without books, and many of the books needed are not, and cannot be produced in this country. We recognize, too, the importance of what are commonly termed the learned professions; but the members of these professions depend mainly upon foreign books. It is nec-

\*Delivered at the first general session of the American Library Association at Washington, May 25, 1914.

essary that we should have accomplished architects for the erection of our public and private edifices, and skilful engineers for conducting our works of internal improvement; but these men must get their knowledge mainly from foreign books. If they are restricted to American books, they will be continually led into errors, which would injure us in our reputation, and diminish the value of our investments.... If we prohibit or render dearer the books which these men need, we do an incalculable injury to the whole community. If to gain a revenue of thirty thousand dollars, we deprive a Fulton of the very book that would suggest to him the new application of some scientific principle, destined to change the whole face of society, and increase incalculably our wealth, is it a wise policy which we pursue?"

In the same year that Jewett printed his little pamphlet, 1846, the duty on all imported books was fixed by law at 10 per cent. ad valorem. Previous to that time the duties ranged from 4 to 5 cents a volume, or from 10 to 30 cents a pound, depending on language, date of publication, whether bound or unbound, etc. The first duty on books was levied by the tariff act of 1824. The act of 1842 increased the duties slightly, while that of 1846 simplified matters very much by levying a flat duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, as stated above. This was amended in 1857 to allow institutions of learning to import books free of duty. With this exception the law of 1846, providing a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, remained in force till 1862 when the duty was increased to 20 per cent. In 1864 it was further increased to 25 per cent., where it remained, as far as books in the English language are concerned, till the act of 1913. It is important to note that the duty was first doubled and then further increased during our Civil War. It was essentially a war tax, and doubtless justified by the circumstances. But it has taken 50 years to lower the duty from the war tax level. And this was accomplished only last year, when the duty was reduced to 15 per cent. ad valorem—still 50 per cent. higher than before the war. Here, as elsewhere, vested interests have played their familiar role of postponing justice. We should be thankful

that the last Congress made a substantial reduction in book duties, but we shall not rank with the more enlightened nations of the world till such duties are entirely abolished.

The McKinley tariff act of 1890 placed books in foreign languages on the free list. This provision was retained in the Wilson act of 1894, in the Dingley act of 1897, and in the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909. It was also retained in the Underwood act of 1913, as it left the House of Representatives. But in the Senate an attempt was made to impose a duty on books in foreign languages when they were less than twenty years old and in bindings less than twenty years old. The principal libraries in this country sent protests to the Senate committee; and these, with other protests, and, by no means least in its influence, the mere expression by the President of the United States of his surprise at such an attempt, were sufficient to defeat it. So the act of 1913 retains books in foreign languages on the free list. The privilege of free importation of such books by libraries was not withdrawn by the proposed Senate amendment; but its adoption would have seriously hampered us in the acquisition of books in foreign languages. It would have put a stop to our receiving such books on approval from the American importer, and required us to make our selections for purchase almost entirely from catalogs and publishers' lists. The revenue derived from it would have been negligible. It would have protected no infant, and, as some one has said, no senile industry; for such books are not, never have been, and never will be reprinted here. The amendment had its origin in a coterie of bookbinders whose motives were wholly selfish, and it met the defeat it deserved.

Since 1890, therefore, the only duty on books imported into the United States has been imposed on books in the English language which have been printed less than twenty years; and even these may come in free of duty to public libraries and educational institutions, provided not more than two copies are imported in one invoice. Until last year the duty on English books was 25 per cent. It is now 15 per cent. ad valorem. In whose interest, or upon what grounds of public policy is this tax levied?

For the six years from 1907 to 1912, inclusive, the average annual value of dutiable book importations was about two and three-quarters millions of dollars, and the average annual gross income for the Government less than \$700,000. After deducting the cost of collecting this income, it will be seen that the net revenue derived from it is inconsiderable. Evidently it is not a tariff for revenue.

If it is a protective tariff, who is protected, and why? We get all the light we need on this question from the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives last year. For instance, the American Bible manufacturers contended that if the duty on Bibles, printed and bound by the underpaid labor of England, was reduced, the Bible-making industry in this country would be entirely destroyed. Has some of the pauper humor of Europe been smuggled into this country? The price of Bibles to a hundred million people is to be maintained in the interest of a few hundred people engaged in their manufacture! What is best for the hundred million does not count. The case is typical in its absurdity. We put a tax on the enlightenment of all the people, to serve the selfish interests of a few.

The American author and the American publisher are sufficiently protected by our copyright laws, and need no protective tariff on books. If the materials used in the manufacture of books were put on the free list, as I think they should be, the manufacturer would need no tariff on books to protect his business. It is the book manufacturers, with the printers and binders, who seem to be most interested in the retention of this tariff barrier. At the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee the manufacturer exhibits an almost self-effacing carelessness of his own interests; but his concern for his employees, whose welfare he notoriously has so much at heart, is most impressive. He will usually be found standing behind the organizations of printers and bookbinders, prodding them on. Now labor organizations are a necessary economic factor under present social conditions. But when in the interest of their members they demand that a tax be levied on the means of enlightenment of a whole

people, they are not promoting an economic policy, but a debilitating disease.

Many years ago Robert G. Ingersoll said he believed in the protection of home industries; but when the infant grew to be six feet tall, wore number twelve boots, and threatened to kick your head off if you stopped rocking the cradle, he thought the coddling should cease. Among a proud people it is not an inspiring sight to see an industry begging for, or insisting upon, an advantage in the race with its foreign competitors. Does our national resourcefulness fail in the case of the manufacturers, printers and binders of books? If so, may not this condition be partly due to excessive coddling? The over-coddled child seldom develops into a resourceful man. Is there any reason to expect it to be otherwise with an industry? The American painter scorns the protection given him by the Government against the work of his foreign competitor, and time and again has petitioned Congress to put works of art on the free list. No American writer of standing, as far as I know, has ever sought protection against his foreign competitor. If those engaged in the mechanical processes of book-making are less proud and resourceful, it is a humiliating fact which calls for explanation.

The protected book industry in this country is now a wizened infant ninety years old. It has not thriven on the tariff pap. According to a writer in *The Unpopular Review*, who seems to be well-informed on the subject, the number of books published annually in the United States is only about six per cent. of the total annual production of the world. In proportion to population, Switzerland publishes annually ten times as many books as we; the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Sweden and Norway together, six times as many; Germany, France, the British Empire, Holland, Italy, Austria and Japan, each from three and one-half to five times as many. Even Roumania, in proportion to population, publishes over three times as many books as the United States, while Russia publishes over one and one-half times as many. The figures for Spain and Portugal are given together, and our book production is slightly below theirs. "Beneath



these," says the writer referred to, "there is no lower depth."

For the last five or six years the total annual value of the books imported into the United States, both dutiable and undutiable, was about \$6,000,000, or six cents per capita. While we tail the procession in book production in our own country, we import from the other countries of the world only a paltry six cents' worth for each of us. In the face of these facts we cannot claim high rank as readers of books. Our ambassador to the Court of St. James, himself a publisher, is reported to have said not long ago that American men spend less for books than for neckties, and American women less than for the buttons on their dresses. The tariff has signally failed to promote the publishing, the manufacture, or the sale of books. During the last thirty or forty years the number of bookstores in the United States has notoriously declined. Now it is conceded that a good bookstore, well stocked and well managed, is of great educational value to any community. We, as librarians, are sorry to see them disappear, because good booksellers are our ablest coadjutors. In the interest of general intelligence we want to see more private buying and more and better household libraries. It is of vital importance to all our citizens that the book business should thrive here. But it was not the discounts to libraries that drove the bookseller out of business; nor has the tariff on foreign books done anything to save him. What, then, is the cause of his rapid extinction?

The writer whom I cited a moment ago, gives what seems an adequate explanation. While we publish only six per cent. of the annual production of books, we publish sixty per cent. of the world's periodical literature. Bookstores are disappearing; but we have nearly a hundred thousand news stands. In short, cheap newspapers and cheap magazines are taking the place of books in this country, chiefly, our *Unpopular Reviewer* thinks, because the Government carries newspapers and periodicals in the mails at one cent a pound, whereas the cost of such carriage is about eight times that. In other words, the Government practically gives a tremendous sub-

vention to second class mail which is paid by the first class mail. When you post a letter, nearly half of what you pay goes to defray the cost of carrying newspapers and magazines. Why books were not included in the subvention is not explained. If it is justified in the case of newspapers and magazines, on the ground that in a democracy the Government should thus encourage the diffusion of ideas among the people, why are books considered less important for this purpose? It certainly seems that our postal laws have discriminated against books. The present administration has improved the situation, as far as the nearer zones are concerned, by the inclusion of books in the parcel post. But for the more distant zones the rate is higher than before. Whenever the postal rate on books is higher than the cost of handling, the Government is levying an unnecessary tax on ideas.

On broad grounds of public policy there should be the freest possible flow of ideas, not only among our own people, but between nations. The most civilized peoples of the world are growing closer together, because they are beginning to understand each other better. If it is necessary to have any tariff barriers at all between them, it is certainly unwise to have barriers against ideas as printed in books. A tax on knowledge and education is especially unwise in a republic, the very existence of which depends on the intelligence of its citizens. Our tariff on English books bears heaviest on those who are least able to pay it—our scholars, our teachers, our scientific investigators. Elsewhere the most enlightened governments do everything in their power to encourage such men as national assets. Here our policy actually discourages them. An enlightened policy would put books in a class by themselves and on a plane above the ordinary commodities of the world. Instead of being taxed they should be privileged, not for the encouragement of an industry but for the education of the people.

While it has taken fifty years even to reduce the tariff on English books, there is great encouragement in the fact that a beginning has been made. The late Prof. Sumner said, "If asked why they act in a



certain way in certain cases, primitive people always answer that it is because they and their ancestors always have done so. A sanction also arises from ghost fear. The ghosts of ancestors would be angry if the living should change the ancient folkways." In tariff matters we seem to be a primitive people; any suggestion of change is met with an instant prediction of dire consequences. The political mind is panicky at the prospect of change. Of a politician who was always pessimistic about any alteration in governmental policy, it was

said that if he had been present at the creation he would have thrown up his hands in holy horror and exclaimed, "Chaos will be destroyed!" We have long been familiar with the political stump speaker who loves to expatiate upon the calamities which would follow any reduction in the tariff. Yet we have survived a large number of such reductions. When the next book schedule is under consideration, we commend to our tariff and postal rate makers the motto of this Association, "The best reading, for the largest number, at the least cost."

## THE PRESENT TREND\*

BY CHARLES K. BOLTON, *Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum*

You will perhaps think me over bold to speak this evening on the present trend of the Public Library movement, for it is many years since I last drew my salary directly from the taxpayer. But this seems to be an occasion when I am to share the more human privileges of the library world.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

To-night we may look back upon more than half a century of significant development in the Public Library as conceived and described by George Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature. His was the master mind and warm heart that saw the benefits to be derived from a great circulating library for the people, with the popular books of the day purchased in sufficient numbers so that they could be read and discussed while they were a factor in the life of the moment. To him we owe the governing spirit of the Public Library throughout this broad land of ours, although Boston, his home city, has as yet shown no desire to honor him by a statue. These fifty years form an era of development along technical lines as well as in the testing of public responsibility, through which we have come to trust our own people as no nation ever did before. Gradually we have come to understand something about the proper housing of books, and the art of bringing their presence and value

home to the people; we have opened wide our doors to children, little children, and have extended our influence through branch buildings to every corner of a big city and into every school-house.

Through all this experimenting we have achieved much in the way of catalogs and systems of classification that appeals to peoples beyond our borders; and yet we have all along felt dimly, but with growing insistence, the call of our foreign population, and the claim of our business men to a share of our attention. But the call has come gradually into our consciousness, and has not hindered us in the perfecting of our technique.

Like the voice of the wild to the school boy the call upon us to put our systems to the supreme test of service is so insistent that it will ring in our ears for the next half century.

Already cooperation is influencing our methods. The Library of Congress has spread its catalog cards across the continent, and has made possible *gesammt* catalogs or union lists. Schemes for cooperative selection and purchase of books are taking shape. At the moment their scope seems endless, and they will expand until the machinery becomes cumbersome or until it delays results to the limit of usefulness. We have had the theory of centralization of authority as applied to transportation tried in New England to that same limit of usefulness, and, as boys say, we

\*An address delivered before the American Library Association at Washington, May 27, 1914.

are now expected to pay the freight. Let us not accept the delusion that centralization and cooperation are everything and local pride, ambition and initiative nothing. They are factors to be adjusted in the production of any Utopia.

One form of cooperation, however, is suggested by the imminent danger of the loss of the current newspaper through disintegration. The mirror of our life to-day is to disappear in a generation, as the image on the glass fades with the coming of the dark. The best in our papers, whether national or local, must be preserved, if the record of our nation's life is to be handed on in any fullness and with any local color. Only by cooperative effort can this work of preservation be done, by obtaining rag paper for a special edition, or by a system of extracting certain sections of the news for copying and printing on durable paper.

Speaking now of material things, the significant thing about libraries, the thing which catches the eye of the visitor, is our splendid library architecture. We are to-day in an era of great central library buildings, beautiful to look upon, impressive as to their mission, and altogether admirable as signs of our higher life.

But I believe that the day of such buildings will wane. We invest from one to ten millions in a building which may in a generation be poorly placed for its work, behind in the best methods of heating, ventilating and fireproofing, or even out of date in the art of housing books. Monument that it is, it is not what counts most to-day in the public library movement. The living library, like the living church, is not built of marble, nor can it be left stranded by the din of business or the retreat of fashion. Beautiful buildings we should have, but not through sacrifice of salaries and service.

We are, I believe, to center our money, our ability and our treasure in branches, with a plain, serviceable structure for administration and storage. The branch will, like the chameleon, reflect its immediate surroundings. It is to throb rather than sleep. It is to be a civic center, alive from dawn to midnight, uniting, like Caracalla's baths, the interests of body and spirit, as they indeed are always united in a healthy

state. Here will be the books for the people of the vicinity, perhaps English, perhaps Yiddish, or perhaps English this year and Yiddish twenty-five years hence. Here also will be the headquarters for clubs representing both sexes, all ages, and all the languages of that famous tower of Babel. The swimming pool, the billiard room, the employment office, the kitchen for social nights, the music for public dances, they may be a part of it all, six days in the week including holidays and part of Sunday at least.

Even so the branch cannot do it all. I am convinced that the neighborhood house under the right guidance will deal intimately with the foreign born and bred as no librarian, missionary as she often is, will ever be able to do. The library and the school must face each local condition with local wisdom, not forgetting, as Miss Addams says, that things which make men alike are finer than things which keep them apart.

A teacher in a public school was holding up a picture of Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington. A little boy raised his hand to ask a question. "Teacher," said he, "in which flat did Washington live?" Here we have an ignorance of American life that is appalling. To some extent such a child must be transformed, but in the process we also are to change. Some of us are to live in flats and some foreign born will live in mansions.

What is our population? In the north end of Boston, Mrs. Amelia Davis directs a club for boys. One of these boys speaking to another said: "Mrs. Davis is a Jew because hers is a Jewish name." "No," said the other, "Amelia is an Italian name, so she must belong to my race." Being told that she belonged to neither race they discussed the matter and agreed that Mrs. Davis must be Irish. They, in the heart of Boston, had never heard of the race which founded Boston and Plymouth. In New England three-fifths of our people are foreign born and bred. Southern New England is the most densely foreign place in the United States. In Fall River eight out of every nine people one meets are not of our blood. The West has largely completed her railroads and mines, throwing back the immigrant tide to people the

East. In Los Angeles one out of every two inhabitants is foreign, while in Cleveland four out of five, and in New York five out of six are foreign born or bred.

We lay great stress on the illiteracy about us, but it is not this so much as dissimilarity of ideals that menaces our government. For that reason the human relation between librarian and reader, or between social worker and her circle, will be the vital factor. The foreign born likes good literature. He comes to our shores with a desire for the good, and he craves, if he could but express it, a standard library rather than the latest book. The latest in type and paper and illustration may attract his eye, but he will be content with literature that has stood the test of time. Even Harvard College is to have a standard collection within its great new Widener Building. How much more should every branch library in a large city be a standard library in a liberal sense.

#### BUSINESS METHODS

To bring his wares to the notice of the public the energetic man in a library to-day wants to adopt methods of business. How shall he do it? We see him trying all the agencies of a commercial nature, and he is likely to adopt some government methods, which, like our post-office system, look profitable, but really cost heavily to maintain.

In some states a state library serves every small town, and in others the nearest city is, or is to be, a distributing center. If the expensive book, rarely wanted, can be got to the people it matters little what center for distribution is adopted.

We are on the threshold of house-to-house delivery, and, as an experiment, it will be tried in compact well-to-do districts. We also hear much about the value of the rural free delivery of mail. They both have limited value and manifest faults. To rob the farmer of his daily or even once-a-week visit to the post-office and to permit him to live a life of isolation is a distinct loss to the social side of farm life. If the farmer will not go to the library the books had better come to him, but in serving him thus let us remember that there are disadvantages in the system.

A country parish once sent into town for

a preacher who did not use notes. One was sent. Next Sunday the parish asked for a different man. "Didn't he speak without notes?" the Bishop asked.

"Yes," was the weary reply, "but we didn't need a rural free delivery. We don't want too much even of a good thing." In all our experiments we don't want too much of a good thing.

If we believe in the inspiration which comes from the actual presence of a great library we cannot conceive of any adequate substitute through house-to-house delivery. Nor can the letter carrier in any way equal the personality of the librarian as a guide and friend.

More recently the library, as a practical tool, has made its way into the specialist's stronghold, and has dared to offer aid to the man of business. A forward step, though one beset with pitfalls, is the legislative reference library movement, through which the expert in books hopes to place before lawmakers the very widest, latest and best information on economic matters. I say beset with pitfalls, for the believer in popular government must look with some uneasiness on a permanent group of experts at the state capitol. A prominent reference librarian was asked if he and the governor did not have much influence upon legislation. He replied that between them they practically dictated new laws, and then he laughingly said, "And I dictate to the governor." Pride of power may easily in such a situation rob the excellence of the scheme of its just fruits. Democracy has reason to shun the path of bureaucracy if she reads European history with care, for the motives of mere man in a democracy are not always more unselfish than those of man in an aristocracy.

#### GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

We have made great progress in educating the public to the value of our documents. They represent scholarship of a high order, and they are of surprising interest. Can we not have abstracts issued in attractive form according to a broad classification? The mining population needs one group of extracts, the agricultural another. The shipper and the manufacturer cry for information buried in calf—or happily now—yellow buckram covers. You

remember the popularity of Uncle Sam's cook book, and of less fame the book on horses issued by the government. Many documents for immigrants cannot be had unless specifically asked for. The best farmers in Western Massachusetts are Poles. They want information which cannot be placed before them in the natural way. The labor unions forced into the law a provision that such information cannot be offered to our farmers, but must be withheld until the workers themselves ask for it.

#### THE TREND IN OUR PROFESSION

In a broad sense we may say that we now train for clerical and sociological work rather than for pure administrative positions, leaving it to the sifting of experience to bring leaders to the front. It is true that in some few of the library schools sifting is done before the doors are open to the professional student. It is true also that some searching is done in class to discover those of marked ability in certain lines—art, science, music, language, etc.—but I fear the study of personality in students is not sufficiently searching or ruthless.

We need librarians with a combination of sanity in business affairs, and imagination, faith and sympathy in leadership. If some cannot understand sympathetically the foreign born of our population we need to search out trained men and women who can. At Gardner, Mass., recently a meeting of immigrants was called to study the adaptation of the public library to their needs. A large number came, including leaders of the various races, but not one of the twelve trustees of the local library attended.

Especially do we need leaders who do not limit their horizon to the library field nor to the work for which they are paid. Too often we feel that every phase of a librarian's job is philanthropic, and that he owes nothing more in service to those about him. It is true that his work, like woman's in the home, is never done; but every efficient worker with a conscience is doing the world's work, be he banker or merchant or lawyer. Almost every leader in the great professions feels it his privilege and his duty to serve on directorates

and to do endless administrative work that must be done without compensation. From "Who's who in America," I have selected for study the records of twenty-five librarians of the larger cities. These notices are presumably revised by themselves, and so emphasize whatever of effort they consider of value. Here are the results: Fourteen belong to non-library societies, showing themselves broad enough to have interests that are non-professional. Seven have held offices of a civic nature, chiefly on a state library commission, one of the few positions suitable for a librarian to hold while engaged in his work. Eight have written more or less on non-library subjects, and five are well-known writers on technical library affairs. Three are engaged in remunerative avocations. The record is by no means a bad one, although it might be better. It seems to show that even the leaders as a whole confine themselves rather closely to their remunerative effort, leaving to lawyers, doctors, clergymen and merchants the great field of work that must be done without pay and without praise, to uplift the world.

In the big libraries we need library knowledge plus administrative training and a broad vision. In small libraries we need library knowledge plus the neighborly spirit. Too often the small town cannot get the right type of librarian or trustee. We are drifting therefore toward some system of control, perhaps advisory rather than authoritative, which shall combine considerable ability in supervision with intimate knowledge of local conditions. The state library commission, with its traveling agent, meets the need only in part. We ought to have more continuous oversight. For this work a district superintendent or director of libraries is proposed, his field to include from five to twenty-five libraries. The educational work in a group of small towns is managed by a superintendent of schools, and, if fear of encroachment upon the prerogatives of local trustees can be allayed, there is hope for results along similar lines in our development of rural libraries.

#### PENSIONS

A serious feature of all our public service to-day is the laying of emphasis on the



individual instead of upon the work of his office. The community to be served and the taxpayer himself sink into insignificance when an aged public servant is threatened with removal for incompetence. There is no escape from the evil except by pensions. When we begin to understand that from an economic point of view the pension is or may be granted to promote efficiency as much as to be humane we shall meet the expenditure more readily, and shall awaken many dormant institutions.

I wish we might have—foolish as it may sound—an official "Who's who" of librarians and assistants, a central record for every biographical detail of every worker in our profession, to which the trustee or chief librarian could turn for information. I understand that the French government follows every teacher in France step by step with such a record through his entire career. To make such a record creditable is a worthy ambition, leading to advancement.

What are we to be in the future? Are we to be scholars or philanthropists? Are we to be administrators or civic leaders? We cannot be all alike, nor should we try. But we can be positive and constructive. We can have character and we can get results. So that when the stranger from another land, or the historian of a later age, studies the record of our time the colors of the picture we leave will be distinct and clear, or even brilliant.

If we believe that all human impulse and all movements are in cycles or spirals we may hope that, whatever decrease in scholarship we may detect during the adjustment of the public library to the present needs of popular uplift, there will in good time be a reasonable reaction. Scholarship cannot be alienated from the library for long even though the library become a social center. Wherever books perpetuate the finest thought of all the ages, a library will bid men to read and to think.

## THE LIBRARIES OF WASHINGTON\*

By H. H. B. MEYER, *Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress*

THE city of Washington is rich in library resources. The Library of Congress would lend distinction to any place, but a recent census undertaken to gather information for the "Handbook of libraries in the District of Columbia," issued by the Library of Congress in cooperation with the District of Columbia Library Association, showed 137 libraries with a total of 5,674,000 volumes and pamphlets. Of these about two-fifths, or 2,250,000, are in the Library of Congress; a little over two-fifths, or 2,352,000, are in other libraries supported directly by the government; while a little less than one-fifth, or 1,072,000, are in libraries not supported by the government. In this last group the most important are the college and university libraries, and among these the Riggs Memorial Library of Georgetown University, Rev. Henry J. Shandelle, S. J., librarian, easily takes first

rank. The library dates from the founding of the University in 1789 and is the oldest in the city. It was named in honor of the father and brother of Elisha Francis Riggs, Esq., who, in 1891, equipped the library with galleries, alcoves and the main reading room in the south pavilion of the Healy Building. In 1911 Mr. Riggs furnished an annex calculated to hold 70,000 volumes. The library contains 106,341 volumes and 62,649 pamphlets, rich in patristics, Greek and Latin classics, American Indian languages, religious writings, including alcoves of liturgical, ascetical and hagiographical works. There are some hundred volumes printed between 1472 and 1520, and a fine working collection on the fine arts.

There are a number of smaller separate collections belonging to the University. The Hirst Library, which arose from the bringing together of the libraries of several students' societies, is supported by a small annual fee from the students and in

\*A talk, which was illustrated by the stereopticon, given at the opening session of the Washington conference, May 25, 1914.



it the students enjoy special privileges. The Observatory Library of about 3,500 volumes and pamphlets is a part of the equipment of the Astronomical Observatory founded in 1846. The Law School Library and Medical College Library are attached to these schools respectively in the heart of the city. Especially worthy of note is the Morgan Maryland Colonial History Library of about 3,750 volumes and pamphlets, consisting mainly of books pertaining to the history of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Its importance is enhanced by the large, perfectly constructed archive or muniment vault which contains old papers, documents, and forms a depository to which Maryland and District families are invited to contribute their ancestral and other valuable papers. With it is connected a museum of historical relics synchronous with the books and documents.

The library of George Washington University goes back to 1821 and now contains about 45,740 volumes. It includes the important collection on Germanic philology brought together by Prof. Richard Heinzel of the University of Vienna, and the classic library of Prof. Curt Wachsmuth of the University of Leipsig. Apart from the main library are the Law Library, Medical Library, and the library of the National College of Pharmacy, which are located with their respective schools in various parts of the city.

The library of the Catholic University located at Brookland, one of the northern districts of the city, contains about 100,000 volumes and pamphlets. It is the center of a group of Catholic college libraries ranging in size from 3,000 to 15,000 volumes. Especially notable is the library of the Franciscan Monastery located in a building which affords an interesting specimen of monastic architecture. The library contains about 10,000 volumes and specializes in everything relating to St. Francis and the Franciscan Order.

At the Howard University for colored students there is a compact library of about 50,000 volumes, general in character, housed in a building for which Mr. Carnegie gave \$50,000 in 1910.

The government maintains two military schools in the District, both located at the

extreme south end of the city. The Army War College for the training of officers in military science had a library of 34,400 volumes which has recently been raised to the first rank by the addition of the important War Department Library of 60,000 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets, rich in books relating to the wars in which the United States has been engaged. The Engineer School for the instruction of the engineer officers of the United States Army has a library of 50,000 volumes, and 8,000 pamphlets, largely made up of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering literature.

The public library located in the Carnegie Building in Mt. Vernon Square in the heart of the city, was established by an act of Congress in 1896. It had been preceded by the Washington City Free Library in which Gen. Greeley was very much interested. The establishment of the public library was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, editor of the *Washington Star*. The library has grown from the original 12,000 volumes received from the Washington City Free Library to 168,000 volumes and pamphlets. This development has taken place mostly since 1904 when the present librarian, Mr. George F. Bowerman, was appointed. Mr. Bowerman's services were recognized last year by a doctor's degree given him by George Washington University. It is generally acknowledged that he has made the best use of the limited resources at his command. Not having it in his power to establish regularly equipped branch libraries, he has gradually put into active operation 150 distributing stations in all parts of the city.

The government libraries are, as a rule, of a highly specialized character and some of them rank as the most complete of their kind. The library of the Surgeon-General's Office is the second largest library in the city, containing 503,327 volumes and pamphlets, and is a monument to the industry, scientific knowledge and bibliographical attainments of Dr. John Shaw Billings, who became surgeon-general in 1865, and through whose efforts the library was raised to the very first rank. It is believed to be the largest medical library in the world, surpassing the library of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, which has generally been

considered the largest. Even in the special field of French medical dissertations it has the most complete collection in existence. It has about 250 medical incunabula, of which Mr. Felix Neumann is making a check list. The library is further famous as being the basis of the Index Catalogue so well known to all students of medicine.

The library of the Geological Survey is hardly less notable. It contains 190,000 volumes and pamphlets and 25,000 manuscripts. Its catalog would practically constitute a bibliography of geological science.

The library of the Department of Agriculture contains about 131,000 volumes and pamphlets. It is a good example of centralized administration. The bureau and office libraries, of which there are about 12, are really branches of the main library. They have their own librarians who devote themselves to the specialty of the office and frequently undertake important bibliographical work. For example, the Bureau of Plant Industry, whose librarian is Miss Eunice R. Oberly, maintains a union catalog of botanical and horticultural literature in the libraries in the District.

Of similar interest are the libraries of the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Fisheries, each believed to be the best of its kind in the world. The Weather Bureau Library contains 32,000 volumes mainly devoted to meteorology and climatology. The library of the Bureau of Fisheries numbers 28,695 volumes, especially rich in the literature of fish culture for food.

Other department libraries worthy of mention are the State Department, Bureau of Rolls and Library, one of the oldest maintained by the government. It has about 70,000 volumes on international law, diplomacy, and description and travel in foreign countries, while its manuscripts are among the most valuable in the government archives. The Navy Department Library contains about 50,000 volumes devoted almost entirely to naval science, especially naval construction. The library of the Department of Justice is a law library of about 45,000 volumes, rich in federal and state reports, with a considerable collection of British and foreign law. The Treasury Department Library consists of about 11,000 volumes on finance.

The scientific libraries maintained by the government are in two groups—those under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution and a number of bureau libraries under independent control, each in its own department. The Smithsonian Institution is an organization whereby a number of the highest officials of the government are made responsible for the administration of a large trust for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The trust is the result of a bequest by James Smithson, an English gentleman, who died in 1829. He left his property "to the United States of America to found at Washington under the name of the Smithsonian Institution an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The Smithsonian Institution was formally established by an act of Congress in 1846 and has been one of the most widely known scientific institutions in the world. In exchange for its publications it receives the proceedings, transactions and memoirs of other learned bodies. These are regularly transferred to the Library of Congress and constitute the Smithsonian Deposit in that library. Under its jurisdiction are the National Museum, with a library of 43,700 volumes and 72,000 pamphlets. These are shelved in the main library on the ground floor of the New National Museum Building and in 31 branches in charge of the curators of the several departments of the Museum. The next most important library under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution is the library of the Bureau of American Ethnology, consisting of 19,000 volumes, 12,700 pamphlets, 1,700 manuscripts, constituting the finest collection of books in the world relating to American Indians. The Smithsonian Institution also controls the small libraries at the Astrophysical laboratory and at the National Zoological Park. For its own use it maintains in the office of the secretary what is known as the Office Collection, which is especially rich in books dealing with the administration of museums and galleries and the classification of their contents. It has besides a fine collection on aeronautics, and the Watts de Peyster collection on Napoleon.

In the other group of scientific libraries mention should be made of the library of

the Naval Observatory containing 27,000 volumes and 3,500 pamphlets on mathematics, astronomy and kindred subjects. Its collection of serials is especially fine. The library of the Bureau of Standards contains about 12,000 volumes in physics, mathematics, chemistry and technology. The library of the Coast and Geodetic Survey now numbers about 25,000 volumes. At one time it was almost twice as large but by the judicious weeding out of irrelevant and useless material it has been made a vastly better working tool. The library of the Bureau of Education numbers 145,000 volumes. It received its greatest development under Dr. W. T. Harris, who was Commissioner of Education from 1889 to 1906. During the early part of Dr. Harris's administration the library facilities of the city were not so good as they became later, and he was practically obliged to create a library of a more general character. Under Dr. Brown, who succeeded Dr. Harris as Commissioner, the new conditions were recognized and some 60,000 volumes of a general character were sent to the Library of Congress. The Patent Office Library is in two parts—a law library of about 4,000 volumes, and a scientific library of 9,648 volumes. The former is devoted to patent law while the latter, besides works in the physical sciences, includes a very complete collection of the patent reports of all foreign countries. The library of the Census Bureau, established as recently as 1899, already numbers 58,000 volumes and pamphlets, rich in statistical publications of our own states and of foreign governments. The library includes a notable collection on the science of statistics. The Public Documents Library is also of recent date. It was established in 1895 when the first superintendent of documents was appointed. From a few wagon loads of rubbish turned over to him at that time it has now grown to 147,255 volumes and pamphlets, and 16,289 maps. It is the most complete collection of United States public documents in existence and is the basis of the important Document Catalogues published at intervals by the Superintendent.

Among the small bureau libraries which should not be overlooked is the library of

the Bureau of Labor Statistics, at present located in the Commerce Building. It contains about 28,000 volumes and pamphlets both official and non-official dealing with all phases of the labor question. Its collection of trade union publications and the reports of factory and mine inspectors is particularly important. The Interstate Commerce Commission Library contains about 26,000 volumes and pamphlets, rich in railroad literature and interstate commerce documents. The Bureau of Mines, founded in 1911, already has a library of 10,000 volumes, of which 4,000 are kept at the Bureau while 6,000 are distributed among the field stations.

The Bureau of Railway Economics is not a government bureau but is maintained by the railroads of the country. It has a fine library of 25,000 books, pamphlets, etc., dealing with railways from all points of view, and about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets in addition devoted to finance, labor and other matters collateral to railway economics. The bureau has published, under the editorship of its librarian, Mr. Richard H. Johnston, a union catalog entitled "Railway economics, a collective catalogue of books in fourteen American libraries." The collection is open to all who desire to use it without restriction.

The Columbus Memorial Library of 28,300 volumes devoted to the Latin-American countries is part of the equipment of the Pan-American Union which was established in 1890 under the title International Bureau of American Republics. In 1910 the present building, for which Mr. Carnegie gave \$750,000, was dedicated, and in the same year the name of the bureau was changed to its present designation, Pan-American Union.

Washington is also notable as possessing the largest library on Freemasonry in the world. This is the library of the Supreme Council 33d degree and numbers about 100,000 volumes and pamphlets. It will shortly be moved to the new building now in course of erection at 16th and S streets, the Scottish Rite Temple.

The literature relating to the deaf and dumb is well represented at the capital. At the Columbian Institution for the Deaf is the Baker collection rich in the older pub-

lications, while in the Volta Bureau, Washington possesses an institution almost unique. It was founded in 1888 by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and was the outgrowth of his extensive researches to determine the causes of deafness. The library takes its name from the fact that the Volta Prize, created by Napoleon I, was conferred upon Dr. Bell for the invention of the telephone. This prize carried a gift of 50,000 francs which Dr. Bell devoted to laboratory researches that resulted in the development of the phonograph-graphophone. From the amount received for this invention he set aside the sum of \$100,000 for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf. That sum formed the original endowment and has been largely added to since. In 1909 he presented the library, the Volta Bureau, and other property to the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and it is now owned and controlled by that association. The library includes the most complete collection of periodicals and society publications, both American and foreign, and reports of schools in existence. Of special interest to those engaged in research work are a card catalog of more than 50,000 deaf children admitted into special schools in the United States during the nineteenth century; manuscripts containing authentic information concerning 4,471 marriages of persons deaf from childhood, and the special schedules of the deaf used by the Census Office in 1900 containing detailed information about 89,271 persons returned as deaf or deaf and dumb in the twelfth census of the United States.

Collections of books for the blind are to be found at the National Library for the Blind, Miss Etta J. Giffin, director. A Vaughan press has recently been installed and the printing of books for the blind is now a part of the regular work of the library. All of the operations are conducted by blind persons engaged at regular salaries. There is a reading room for the blind at the Library of Congress in charge of Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, and at the Soldiers' Home Library there are daily readings for the blind.

The Miller Library at Forest Glen, Md.,

while not strictly within the District of Columbia, should be mentioned in connection with Washington libraries. It was the private library of J. De Witt Miller, the original of Leon Vincent's essay, "The bibliography." Mr. Miller's books were literally buried in various places until finally in 1901 his friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Irving Cassidy, built a library for him at the National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Md. There are about 22,000 volumes in the library, including many association books and autographed copies. Mr. Miller was a devoted Johnsonian, and collected everything relating to Johnson and his biographer. Since Mr. Miller's death in 1912 the library has been used by the students of the seminary, who are given a course of twenty hours per week in the use of the library and in library methods.

The Library of Congress has been described so well and so often that a detailed account of it is not called for here. It will not be amiss, however, to refer to a few important recent developments of its special collections. The Music Division, under the direction of Mr. O. G. T. Sonneck, takes rank with the finest musical libraries in the world—with the collection in the British Museum, the collection in the Royal Conservatory of Music in Brussels, and the collections at Berlin and St. Petersburg. The Map Division, under Mr. P. Lee Phillips, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, also ranks among the most complete in the world. It contains 390,489 sheet maps, 5,193 atlases, and 404 manuscripts. The Division of Manuscripts, with the papers of most of the Presidents and of a great many public men, is of primary interest to all students investigating the source material for the history of our country. At the present time the Prints Division, which already contains 260,000 pieces, is being developed by Dr. Rice, professor emeritus of Williams College.

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Books let us into their souls and lay open to us the secrets of our own. They are the first and last, the most home-felt, the most heart-felt of all our enjoyments.—WILLIAM HAZLITT.



## THE EXHIBIT OF LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

As an attempt to bring together in about 3,800 square feet the best representatives of the most important types of labor-saving devices the recent exhibition fell far short of the completeness and the perfection which we had desired. Notwithstanding the imperfections, some of them inevitable but none the less to be regretted, a brief review of the exhibit may be of interest to some who did not see it. I wish to attempt also a brief survey of the important field which we attempted to cover, with some information concerning certain devices which for one reason or another it was either impossible or inadvisable to include in the exhibit.

A few copies of the catalog of the exhibit are still available and will be sent on request to any librarians who may wish them. (Three cents postage is required for mailing.) Although this catalog was intended primarily to serve as a guide to the exhibit, we endeavored to mention, so far as was possible in the short space which could be devoted to each firm, some of the most important features of the various devices as adapted to library purposes. We had endeavored not to include in the exhibit any devices which are not good or which are not well adapted to library purposes. The choice of the best representative of any kind of device, however, is largely a matter of personal preference, and furthermore the writer could of course not vouch for the merits of all devices exhibited. The notes in the catalog were therefore intended as a description, rather than an appraisal of the merits of the different devices and equipment. All quoted matter, except where otherwise indicated, was taken from statements made by the manufacturers.

A conspicuous feature of the display of adding machines was the absence of what is probably the best-known machine. Until a few weeks before the exhibit we had expected that this machine would be shown, but the manager of the local agency then announced that he wished to cancel the tentative agreement which had been made. Although we were sorry not to have this firm among the exhibitors, special circumstances in connection with the case made it seem desirable to adhere to the policy which

we had consistently followed, not to attempt to persuade any firms to enter the exhibit if they did not think it would be to their advantage.

We were fortunate in being able to secure a demonstration of two adding machines which are generally held to be among the best, in addition to the typewriter-adding machines. For the purposes of most libraries it seems as though the non-listing type of adding machine would be in every way as satisfactory as the listing type, and therefore better because quicker in operation. In the larger libraries, however, there is more likely to be need of preserving the records of certain calculations, and for such work the listing machine is a necessity. In many cases the combination of the typewriter and the adding machine is most useful.

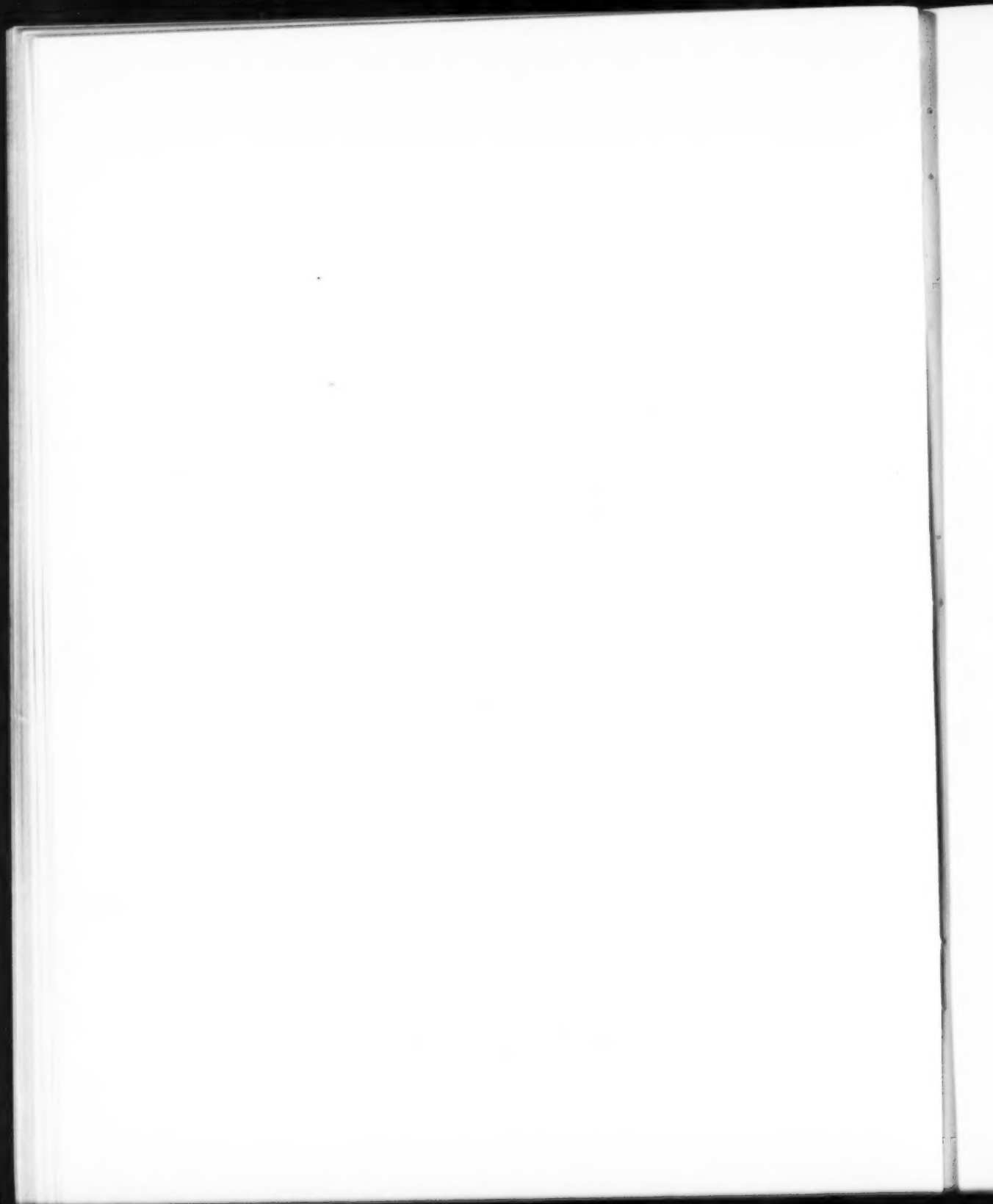
Although the importance of the adding machine is fully recognized, there are many small libraries which cannot afford one of the standard machines. For this reason we endeavored, but without success, to obtain for the exhibit one or two of the inexpensive adding machines. Whether the statistical work of most libraries which cannot afford a more expensive machine is extensive enough to make an adding machine necessary is, I think, questionable, but many small libraries might do well to give a trial to some of the cheap machines, which might also prove useful for certain purposes in larger libraries to supplement the machines of higher price.

The "Golden Gem" adding machine is made by the Automatic Adding Machine Company, 148 Duane Street, New York. The price is \$10.00 for a machine of seven column capacity, or \$15.00 for a machine of nine columns. The manufacturers offer a free trial for ten days, and each machine is accompanied by a guarantee for one year. Whether calculations can be performed on this machine more quickly, more accurately or more easily than by mental calculation can be readily determined by an experimental test. The machine, which can be easily held in the hand, consists of a series of chains in columns. Figures are recorded by using a stylus to pull the chains down, the point of the stylus being inserted in the link of the chain opposite the desired figure





VIEW OF THE EXHIBIT OF LABOR-  
SAVING DEVICES IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MAY 25-26, 1914



in the proper column and drawn down to the bottom of the column. Some care must be used in operating to be sure of always registering the correct figure. As with any non-listing machine, where the figures cannot be read back, calculations should be performed twice for the sake of verification.

The American adding machine, which more closely resembles the more expensive standard machines, is manufactured by the Adding Machine Division of the American Can Company, Monroe Building, Chicago. This, a seven-column non-listing machine, sells for \$35.00. In one of the largest public libraries it has been given a trial, with results which seem to justify further consideration of it. The librarian reports that the chief objection to it was that it is rather noisy. The manufacturers offer to send the machine, express prepaid, on two weeks' trial. It is guaranteed against any imperfections for one year, and "the machine may be exchanged for a new one at any time by paying three cents per working day for the time you have had it."

Invitations to demonstrate were sent to all the best-known addressing machines, the addressograph, the Montague, the Elliott, and others, but only one accepted the invitation. The use of the addressograph is well known in the larger libraries, but it is perhaps not generally known that for \$37.50 or \$45.00 a hand-operated machine can be obtained which, the manufacturers state, is capable of doing all the work which can be done by the expensive electric machines, the speed, of course, being limited by the ability of the operator. Considering the possibility of using the addressograph for duplicating cards, it seems as though one of these hand machines might be used to good advantage in many libraries which cannot afford better.

Among the labor-saving devices which are of interest only to the larger libraries is the billing machine, represented in the exhibit by the Elliott-Fisher Company, one of the best-known manufacturers of machines of this nature. In large libraries their billing and order entry machine is capable of important service in the order department, the bookkeeping department and the supply department. The book typewriter which was shown by the same com-

pany is adapted to use in a larger number of libraries, either for making records in bound books or for loose-leaf records.

In the demonstration of several vacuum cleaners, some of very low price, two floor machines and two kinds of dustless brushes, a good opportunity was given to inspect various methods of cleaning. We were disappointed in being unable to show the vacuum system which is used in the John Crerar Library, but all of the machines and dusters shown we believed to be very satisfactory.

The demonstration of the two dictation machines afforded opportunity to judge of the value of the dictation machine method and also to form some idea of the relative merits of the two leading machines of this type, the dictaphone and the Edison dictating machine. A decision between the two, however, can be reached only after a long and careful test. Neither machine has entirely overcome all mechanical imperfections, and both have a great many good features. Choice between them is to a considerable extent a matter of personal preference. Both companies are glad to place their machines out on trial, and one can in this way determine which machine seems best adapted to his needs. Under some circumstances the dictation machine cannot be used to advantage, but for most purposes this method has been proved capable of effecting very important saving.

The manufacturers of the stenotype were unable to demonstrate this unique "shorthand machine" which "writes a word at a stroke." In construction the machine is somewhat similar to the typewriter, though smaller and lighter and with a keyboard of only 22 keys. The missing letters are supplied by combinations of two letters, both struck by the same finger at the same time. The system of stenotypy is based on the omission of all silent letters and on the simple arrangement of the keys, which makes it possible for the stenotypist to take dictation at a far greater speed than can be attained by the stenographer, and with greater accuracy. Two very great advantages are that any stenotypist can transcribe notes written by any other, and that the notes never become "cold." The machine is sold only to students who take a course in stenotypy in business schools. The general

opinion of those who have investigated the machine seems to be that the stenotype, now almost a new machine, will in time become very widely used. Any librarians who receive a stenotypist in response to a call for a stenographer will find it interesting to see what results she can produce.

Considering the extent to which manifolding machines are used in libraries, it was surprising that only four companies (exclusive of the Underwood Typewriter Company with their revolving duplicator) accepted the invitation to demonstrate in the exhibit. The writerpress and the printograph have many advocates in libraries, but the most widely known machines are the multigraph and the mimeograph. These machines differ so much in nature and method of operation that the purposes for which manifolding is needed must influence the choice of one machine or the other. The multigraph can produce an unlimited number of copies after the type has been set; the mimeograph can produce at most about 1,000 copies, when a new stencil must be made. It is probably possible to find a good stencil-maker for the mimeograph more easily than one can get a good multigraph operator, and some complain that the type-setting of the multigraph is hard on the eyes. The multigraph permits the use of various styles of type on the same work, and excellent results can be thus obtained in circulars and form work; on the mimeograph such variety cannot be obtained. These, and many other points, must be considered in libraries where only one machine can be obtained; in many of the larger libraries both machines could be used to good advantage.

There is considerable difference of opinion concerning the merits of the cheaper devices for duplication in small quantities. In Schulze's "The American office," p. 46, it is stated that "in spite of their crude appearance, these little duplicators are very valuable for inter-departmental communications and for forms, when only twenty to sixty copies are required." They have been found useful in many small libraries and, for certain purposes, in some large libraries. The expected demonstration of the schapirograph, which would have made it possible to compare this machine with its very simi-

lar rival, the Beck duplicator, was not made.

Machines for folding, for opening mail, for sealing envelopes and affixing stamps may be useful in large libraries. No machines of these types were included in the exhibit except the folding machine and the sealing machine shown in connection with the multigraph, which seem well adapted for use in any libraries where such machines are needed. The same company has also the Universal folding machine, adapted for more extensive work.

Machines for opening mail are operated either by hand or by electricity. There are probably very few libraries where such machines are needed.

Concerning both the sealing and the stamp affixing machines there is some difference of opinion. It is stated by many that none of the machines now made are free from imperfections which are likely to cause serious trouble. The mailometer, however, for both sealing and stamping, is in use in one of the largest publishing houses and is reported to give very satisfactory service. It is made by the Mailometer Company, Detroit. The multipost stamp affixer, made by the Multipost Company, Rochester, N. Y., is used in at least one library and has been found an important labor-saver.

So far as I am informed, the rotary copying machine is used in only a few libraries. A demonstration of such a machine would have been interesting, but we were unable to obtain any. Two of the best-known are the Roneo, made by the Roneo Company, 117 Leonard Street, New York, and the "Y and E copier," made by the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, of Rochester. The rotary press eliminates the use of carbon paper and copy paper, and gives a facsimile copy. It has all the advantages of the old-style copying book, without the disadvantages, and in some respects it seems superior to the carbon copy method.

Toward the visible indexing devices of the Rand Company and the Index Visible Company the policy of watchful waiting is to be commended. Except for short lists of names, such as telephone lists and other short records frequently consulted, these devices are not yet well adapted to library purposes. They are being tried out in a number of libraries for lists of periodicals,

short lists of selected collections and other purposes. From talking with many librarians at the exhibit the representatives of the two companies learned much concerning the special requirements of libraries, and it seems likely that one or both companies will in time make the necessary modifications to fit their devices for more general library use.

The Universal pasting machine, made by the United States Gum Tape Company, was one of the most useful devices shown in the section of miscellaneous appliances. Some thought the price of the machine (\$10.00) too high, but considering the amount of time which can be saved by its use the machine will very soon pay for itself. It is adapted to use in all libraries, from the largest to the smallest, and will be found an important labor-saver wherever it is used.

The photostat had never before been demonstrated in an exhibition of this kind, and no previous exhibit, I believe, has included more than one photographic copying machine. The opportunity to compare the photostat and the rectigraph was therefore an important feature of the exhibit. It was unfortunate that we were unable to make the demonstration of these devices complete by including also the cameragraph. The manufacturers wished to exhibit, but found it impossible to do so. In the June issue of *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, p. 490, is a description of a new use for the photostat recently adopted by the New York Public Library in preparing a shelf list by the photographic reproduction of author cards from the catalog.

It was not found practicable to include in the display of typewriters any of the low price machines, one of the best of which is the Blickensderfer. Some of these machines are undoubtedly very serviceable in many small libraries, and in one of the largest libraries the Blickensderfer, fitted with special keyboards, is used for cataloging foreign books, which are received and cataloged two or three times a year. Whether it is better for a library of small income to purchase a low-price new machine or a rebuilt next-to-the-last model of one of the standard machines, is a question which deserves careful consideration.

An interior telephone system is a necessity for efficient work in any large or mod-

erate size library. It was not possible to obtain any such systems for the exhibit, nor have I any information concerning any systems which are entirely satisfactory. The use of the telautograph is, I believe, becoming more general in libraries, and furnishes a very satisfactory method of communicating in writing from one department to others. The famous dictograph is rapidly increasing its reputation in business houses and large manufacturing plants as a means of oral communication between departments. I do not know of any library in which it is now used, though one librarian wrote that he was considering it. It certainly seems worthy of careful consideration wherever an interior system of communication is to be installed.

The cash register, either of the "National" type or the autographic register, is another device, not strictly a labor-saver, which is being more generally used in libraries. Librarians who have installed registers are generally very well pleased with them. They have the advantage of giving the overdue public a convenient receipt for its money on occasions (usually few) when a receipt is desired. Perhaps, too, by imparting a businesslike tone to the receiving desk, they may inspire the public with confidence in the library's methods, and possibly avert the wonder which some borrowers express or imply as to the disposition which the staff make, personally, of the collected fines. But the cash register is not proof against the possibility of error in making change, nor does it help fix responsibility for errors, and many are opposed to adding it to the library equipment. The question is certainly debatable.

There are a large number of small and inexpensive appliances which are capable of greatly increasing efficiency in the daily routine. Most of these devices are easily demonstrated and are so inexpensive that it would not have paid the manufacturers to send their own representatives to show them. We therefore made arrangements with over twenty manufacturers to have such devices sent for demonstration under our direction. To a great many visitors this section was one of the most profitable parts of the entire exhibit. Especially prominent here were the pasting machine



referred to above and Mr. Hirshberg's fine computer, so simple in construction that we wonder why it was not invented years ago, and so useful that it is difficult to understand how any library can now get along without it. Its merits speak very plainly for themselves, and all who did not see the computer at the exhibit should not fail to investigate it. A description of it was printed in the catalog of the exhibit and also in *Public Libraries*, June, 1914, p. 260.

Few devices are worse than a poor pencil sharpener, and few will pay for themselves more quickly than a good sharpener. Judging from the experiences of many libraries, good sharpeners are often obtained only after costly experimenting with some which are not good. For this reason we desired to include in the exhibit as many as possible of the best. The Climax and the Dexter, made by the Automatic Pencil Sharpener Company of Chicago; the Jupiter, made in Germany and handled in this country by Favor, Ruhl & Co. of New York; and the Boston Pencil Pointer, made by the Boston Specialty Corporation of New York, may be fairly considered among the best. Efforts to obtain the latter were at first unsuccessful, and it was only after the catalog had gone to press that we learned that it would be shown by the Wm. G. Johnston Company. That there is a great difference of opinion as to what sharpener is the best is shown by the experience of one of the large libraries, where the staff at the main library discarded the Boston in favor of the Jupiter, and the staff at one of the branches are now using the discarded Boston and consider it better than the Jupiter. The Boston is now made in a new model, selling for \$2.50, which is said to be virtually the same as the older \$6.50 model.

The telephone counters made by the Veeder Manufacturing Company have been put to excellent use in at least two libraries, the Chicago Public and Columbia University, for recording circulation statistics by classes. If there are ten classes, for example, for which statistics are kept, ten of these counters are purchased and mounted on a board, each counter labelled with the name of one class. Throughout the day, when opportunity offers for arranging the book cards for the day's circulation, the

number of books in each class is recorded on the proper counter. It is thus possible at the close of each day to have the day's circulation completed merely by adding the ten totals. These counters sell for \$1.50 each, unmounted, with a discount of 25 per cent. in dozen lots, or 33 1-3 per cent. discount in lots of one hundred. Libraries which could not afford a counter for each class could simplify work to a large extent by providing counters for fiction and perhaps three or four of the most popular classes of non-fiction.

The exhibition of stacks and shelving, furniture, filing devices and general library supplies made a very interesting and profitable display. The space available for such equipment was too small to accommodate all the firms whom we should have liked to have with us, or to give all the firms as much space as they would have liked. Nevertheless, the opportunity to see the latest equipment of competing firms and to talk with representatives of the companies was a valuable opportunity.

In the lobby, at the head of the stairway the Library Bureau's wing-shape charging counter on the left and the built-to-order Globe-Wernicke desk on the right, presented a most attractive introduction to the comprehensive displays which had been arranged by these firms. Supplementing these exhibits of furniture and equipment for the filing department, the loan desk and the catalog department, was the display of Gaylord Brothers, which included practically all of their numerous appliances and supplies. Any librarians who were undecided on the merits of different stacks had the opportunity to acquire full information concerning the Sneed, the Art Metal and the Library Bureau. Each of these firms had installed small sections of stacks, of both the standard and the bracket types, with accessories such as book-supports, label-holders, and movable book-rests.

In general, the over-persuasiveness and the "barking" which are sometimes noticeable in business shows were happily absent from this exhibit. The closely grouped displays in the lobby and in some parts of the lecture hall presented a good opportunity for this evil to creep in, and we are grateful to the exhibitors for not allowing it to do so.

Their spirit of friendly competition with one another, and of co-operation in making the exhibit enjoyable and successful, was much appreciated.

It is not possible, nor would it be desirable, to attempt to mention here everything which was included in the exhibit. Brief mention should, however, be made of the attractive and useful "wing frames" displayed by the St. Louis Multiplex Display Fixture Company; of the changeable bulletins and the gummed letters, already widely known, of the Tablet and Ticket Company; of the Victor portable stereopticon; and the very interesting display of the Democrat Printing Company, especially valuable to small libraries.

In the preparation for the exhibit an effort was made—rather incidental to the exhibit itself—to collect information concerning time-saving methods employed by various libraries in the routine work. It was realized that such information could be successfully collected and made accessible to all only by a more special effort than we were able to make. Considerable information of value was received, however, and made possible a small exhibit which was placed in the librarian's office on the main floor. The great interest which several librarians showed in this small display encouraged the belief that our efforts along this line produced results of some value, and that if a more special effort could be made to collect all possible information of this kind the result would be extremely valuable.

The Museum Library of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences sent a blue print of the magazine shelving which had been especially designed for the library. This shelving is equipped with movable partitions, which make it possible to adjust the shelving to any height or width. The report of the library for 1912 states that "the movable partition device is very simple and any wooden or metal book shelf can be easily converted into a periodical shelf. This installation combines ready access, sightliness and economy of space and money for one of the most important classes of Museum Library accessions, as not only the current number but the current volume is in constant demand."

Another very interesting and practical design for magazine shelving was shown by a photograph and blue print of a case designed by Mr. Dougherty of Pawtucket, R. I. This case is so constructed that in a space of 6 ft. x 6 ft. there is room for about two hundred titles in one complete alphabet irrespective of their sizes and shapes. The case is provided with blocks of different lengths, which are placed behind the magazines. Behind each magazine is placed a block of the necessary length to bring the magazine to the edge of the case.

The Pratt Institute Free Library sent one of the banner dummies described in a recent number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. One of these is hung at the end of each stack and replaces the individual dummies.

In the *Newarker* for January, 1914, was a description of an interesting method of using colored bands on the backs of books and pamphlets to aid in the proper shelving of such collections as trade catalogs, directories, and pamphlet material. It was not possible to arrange for the display of samples to illustrate this system.

The Cleveland Public Library sent a "book end block" which is used for small special exhibits of books. This block, devised by Miss Eastman, is a leaded oak block, felt-covered on the bottom to prevent scratching, and grooved in front to hold a label. With this block was sent also a book dummy, for use in catching books for which reserves have been left. The dummy is made with a veneer of slate paper on the exposed part of the dummy, which enables the titles to be erased and new titles to be put on, so that the same dummy can be very conveniently used a great many times.

Some exceedingly attractive signs were contributed by the Seattle Public Library, and a collection of sample forms used in the catalog department were sent from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. These included their method of shelf-listing books of fiction and juvenile books which are duplicated in great numbers and are not accessioned; special printed subject cards for use in branch catalogs in place of analytics; and special cards for directing the attention of foreigners to books on learning English.

A number of samples were shown illustrating some very interesting time-saving

methods employed in the Princeton University Library. These included the following: Various uses in catalog work of printed forms, rubber stamps, and other cataloging methods not easily described in a few words; a method of filing advance sheets of United States government documents for frequent use by giving specific alphabetic subject headings; an inexpensive and efficient method of binding and filing pamphlets in pamphlet folders; a pamphlet box used as a shelf label and book support, and also as a sorting cabinet for pamphlets and unbound periodicals; a special binder's dummy for periodicals; a box, a foot square, for transportation of books in quantities too small to make it advisable to use a book truck; a specimen of the ten-cent rebacking done in the binding department; a number of printed forms showing the economy of the library printing press; and one of the department and seminary library catalogs, illustrating the title-a-line author finding list. This saves duplication of card catalogs in the departments and seminaries. The time cost of consulting a card catalog is estimated by Dr. Richardson at from three to seven times the cost of consulting the title-a-line, long-page printed list, apart from economies in having several copies.

The Twenty-third Street branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York City, sent some catalog cards with headings printed on a hand printing press. The librarian writes that a better press than the one now in use in the association library is the "Official" press made by Golding & Co., Franklin, Mass. This press may be obtained in a 4 ft. x 6 ft. size for about \$10.00. The printing press is used in this library when fifty or more cards are likely to be needed for an author, the author's name being printed on the card and title, call number and other details added on the typewriter. The call number also is printed instead of typewritten whenever there is a run of fifty or more cards. Two fonts of type are used, the twelve-point Gothic for the authors, to match the L. C. cards, and the twelve-point standard typewriter type for notes and call numbers to match the typewritten cards.

The East Orange Public Library makes a very successful use of the rubber stamp as a substitute for the multigraph or mimeo-

graph as a saver of printers' bills. The stamp is used in some cases for catalog card headings, and is also used with surprising success for post card notices. The stamps are very well made and are cut in typewriter type, and it would be very difficult or impossible to distinguish the results from actual typewriting. The cost of the rubber stamp for a contagious disease notice occupying practically the full surface of a post card was \$3.25. This method seems very useful for libraries which cannot afford a manifold machine. For example, five hundred post cards containing enough matter to fill about two-thirds of the card were multigraphed outside the library for \$1.75. A rubber stamp for the same lettering would have cost only \$2.00 (plus the time required for stamping the cards) and would have been a permanent investment.

The University of Illinois Library has a very interesting method of following up periodicals not received on time. Trays, made of one-quarter inch hard pine, size 12 x 6½ x 2½ inches inside, are used, each tray holding 825 cards. Cards are divided in four sections, according to the frequency of publication—quarterly, monthly, weekly and daily. At the beginning of the period (the quarter, the month, etc.) the cards are all at the left side of the tray. As periodicals are received the cards for them are checked and moved to the right. At the end of the period all cards remaining at the left of the tray indicate overdue periodicals, which are written for. A system very similar to this is used in Germany, except that there a card with special perforations is used, permitting the use of a rod to so hold the cards in place that they are readily shifted from one side of the box to the other without removing the rod. The University of Illinois Library does not use the rod, and reports that if the trays are well filled the cards do not shift accidentally. In the same library the "indicators" manufactured by the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co. are used in the book order work, a black indicator being used for rush books and a brass indicator for out-of-print books. In the case of rush books, the top of the card is divided into four divisions for the four weeks of the month. Each

card so marked is brought out for attention every Tuesday. With out-of-print books the top of the card is divided into four divisions, in which are written the names of the months. A new quotation is asked for, every four months, of different dealers.

The reference department of the St. Louis Public Library has adopted the use of bright stars upon book labels to indicate the proper shelving of the reference books. A red star indicates that the book belongs on the open shelves in the main reference room, a blue star indicates that it belongs in the art room, a green star in the applied science room, and the absence of a star indicates that it belongs in the stacks.

At the St. Louis Public Library the steel signal guides which were shown in the exhibit are used for the periodical check-list follow-up work. The periodical record includes about 1,800 titles, and 125 sets of the steel clips, numbered from 1 to 31 inclusive for the days of the month, are used in connection with the system. One of these clips is placed on the card for each magazine, indicating the date on which that magazine should be received. Each day the check list is gone over, and periodicals due on that day and not received are noted. For example, if it is the 21st of the month, the check cards are examined and 21 is watched for. A slip is placed behind each card with the sign 21 on it if the periodical has not been received. Not later than three days thereafter notices of non-receipt are sent.

A classified issue chute is used in St. Louis for sorting cards. This chute is a wooden tray 16½ in. high, 13 in. wide and 3½ in. deep, which stands upright on a solid wooden base, 2 in. in height and extending slightly beyond the base of the tray on all sides in order to make it stable. The tray is divided vertically through the center by a partition the depth of the tray. On each side of this are seven shelves, placed so as to form compartments, which are varied in size to allow more space for the more popular classes. Each compartment is labeled with a class number following the order of the statistics sheet. The chute stands on the issue desk at the right of the assistant, and as books are issued the book cards are put into the compartment which corresponds with the class number.

Thus the book cards need to be handled but once in making out a classified issue report, as they are already sorted and need only be counted.

A similar chute is used in St. Louis for alphabetizing cards, although it can be used only for arranging under the initial letter of the first word. This chute is a light wooden box, 21 in. long, 18 in. wide and 4½ in. deep. It is divided lengthwise by two partitions and crosswise by five, forming eighteen compartments of equal size (3 x 5½ x 4½). Each compartment will receive at least eighty standard size cards. Pasted in the center of the back wall of each compartment is a white label with a letter of the alphabet in black, 1 in. in length. The eighteen compartments are made to serve the twenty-six letters of the alphabet by grouping together letters which are infrequently used. As the result of an efficiency experiment made a year or so ago, it was found that the greatest efficiency in alphabetizing was gained by resting the base of the box about 6 in. above one's knees and tilting the box from the base at an angle of 135 degrees. It was found that the average time was nine minutes for 500 cards. The maximum time consumed was fourteen minutes, the minimum was five minutes.

The card sorting board used in the card section of the Library of Congress was shown in the exhibit. Specifications for making this board will be furnished by the Library of Congress on request. The board is extremely useful when a large number of cards are to be sorted. It can be used for sorting to the third letter. After the third letter it is better to handle the cards on a table.

The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress sent a very valuable collection of cards, forms and certificates used in the work of the copyright office for various purposes. This display showed in very convenient form the applications for copyright registration, the methods of indexing registrations, the cataloging of works deposited, the accounting for copyright fees, the reports on searches made, and other processes in the work of the office.

The Chicago Public Library has instituted a new system to enable borrowers to take



full advantage of the new book post. Any registered borrower, upon depositing one dollar to cover the cost of mailing books, may participate in the parcel post service. A receipt card is furnished the borrower and the various charges for postage are punched on this card, so that it will at all times show the balance to the credit of the borrower. The loan period of two weeks begins on the date of mailing, not the date of arrival. In like manner the loan period ends on the date of return mailing, and not the date of the arrival of the book at the library. Responsibility for losses or damages in transportation is borne by the borrower. Shipment of books is made only when the card accompanies the order, and no book will be mailed from the library unless the balance remaining on deposit is sufficient to cover all charges. When the balance falls below ten cents the borrower is notified of the fact. Samples of the receipt card and of the accompanying instructions will be sent by the Chicago Public Library to any who are interested.

A great deal has been written in recent years on the subject of scientific management in the commercial world, much of it possessing great value and some, written by people who have taken up "scientific management" as the latest popular fad, of little value. The introduction of scientific management as a fad in library work would be very deplorable. All serious efforts, however, which have been made to increase the efficiency of library administration are of great importance. In many libraries new devices have been discovered, or new uses for old devices, and many little time-saving short cuts have been devised. Some librarians have even conducted somewhat elaborate time studies and efficiency tests of various kinds. Reports on many things of this kind are occasionally made, by notes in the library papers, but they have not been made the subject of the special study which they deserve. The writer hopes that some time an effort may be made—more successful than the recent attempt and on a much greater scale—to ascertain all that has been done to secure a truly scientific management of libraries.

The importance of the proper use of mechanical labor-saving devices in library

work needs no argument. The result of the recent exhibit, however, will be only temporary and not as far-reaching as it should be unless it is followed by an effort among librarians of the country not only to make use in their libraries of the devices with which they happen to become acquainted, but also to make generally known any new devices or methods devised by them or coming to their knowledge in any way. Granting, as every one will, that efficiency in the administration of the library is of very great importance, hardly second to the need for efficiency at the loan desk or the reference desk, it seems evident that the need of co-operation is in no part of library work greater than in regard to the devices and the methods which so greatly influence the efficiency of administration.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,  
*Assistant Librarian,  
District of Columbia Public Library.*

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION PROGRAM

FOLLOWING is the tentative program of the Library Department of the National Education Association, whose convention is to be held in Saint Paul, Minn., July 4 to 11, 1914:

*Wednesday morning, July 8. Joint Meeting with National Council of Teachers of English.*

1. Cultural possibilities of the school and college library.
2. The library's debt to culture. Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, secretary Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison.
3. The list of books for home reading of high school pupils; a symposium of experiences, led by Miss May McKittrick, assistant principal, East Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

*Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at the University Farm. Rural School Libraries.*

1. The country child in the school library. Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia, Washington.
2. The library in the rural school:
  - (a) The book: Report of the committee upon standard foundation library for a rural school. Miss Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of school libraries, Library Association, Portland, Oregon; and Mr. Walter Barnes, State Normal School, Glenville, West Virginia.
  - (b) The teacher: Report of the committee upon the training of the rural teacher to know and use the school library. Miss Delia G. Ovitiz, librarian, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Miss Mabel Carney, State Normal University, Normal, Illinois.
  - (c) The community: Report of the committee upon community service from the rural school library. Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary, Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City, Missouri; and Mr. T. N. Carver, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
3. Business: Appointment of committees.



*Thursday, July 9. Joint Meeting with the Minnesota Library Association.*

- 9:00 a. m., House Chamber, The Capitol.
1. The newspaper morgue, the library, and the school. Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, Public Library, St. Paul, Minnesota.
  2. Libraries and schools; educational co-operation. Willis H. Kerr, librarian, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.
  3. Normal school training in library methods. Miss Delia G. Ovitz, librarian, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
  4. The county library and the rural problem, Mrs. P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.
  5. Visit the Minnesota State Capitol.

- 2:30 p. m.
1. Visit the Twin City libraries.
- 6:30 p. m.
- Dinner for visiting librarians, by courtesy of the Minnesota Library Association.

*Friday afternoon, July 10. High School Libraries.*

1. A normal budget for a high school library; figures, experiences and ideals.
2. Successful books in vocational guidance.
3. High school branches of public libraries.
4. Business: Reports of committees. Election of officers.

SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBIT

The school library exhibit prepared by the United States Bureau of Education as a permanent traveling exhibit, and first shown at Washington in May during the conference of the American Library Association, will be shown at Saint Paul during the N. E. A. There will also be special library exhibits at the Saint Paul Public Library.

SEND YOUR NAME TO SAINT PAUL

Librarians and all interested in library work are asked to indicate their intention to attend the Saint Paul meetings. Send your name to Miss Martha Wilson, State Department of Education, Saint Paul, Minn.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW QUARTERS

On June 1 the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library was opened for service in its new quarters in the Metropolitan building, in the heart of the city's business district. Although an independent central library building—long needed and long desired—is still a creation for the future, the library now for the first time in its history occupies quarters especially designed for library service and adapted, so far as possible, to the best modern requirements of library administration, and its removal is therefore an event of importance in the history of libraries on the Pacific Coast. As has been previously noted in the JOURNAL, the new quarters consist of the three upper floors of a recently completed office building at

Fifth street and Broadway. The problem of adaptation was, therefore, similar to that faced by the Cleveland Public Library authorities last year, and these two libraries now offer interesting examples of what may be termed concentrated modern library planning under office-building conditions.

On the lowest of the three library floors—the seventh—are grouped the administrative and business activities. Here are the offices of the librarian and assistant librarian, the order, receiving, cataloging, and branch divisions, and two public departments—the children's room, in a large, well lighted corner room; and the newspaper and magazine reading room. In the latter office space for the head of department and staff is so arranged as to give full supervision, and excellent facilities for filing and routine work.

The eighth floor, devoted to the circulation and reference departments, has been admirably planned for efficiency and convenience. The circulation department, large, lighted from above by skylight, with central delivery desk, has a mezzanine floor, reached by side stairways, where are installed the various special collections, each in charge of a reference librarian. The general circulating collection is on open stacks ranged around the sides of the delivery room and freely accessible to the public; the information desk, prominently placed, directly faces the delivery desk, and during busy hours special assistants are detailed for service "on the floor," to give information, help and general oversight to the public. The reference room occupies the Broadway frontage, entrance being through the circulation department. It is large, excellently lighted, and well arranged; connected with it is a teachers' department, for reference and study. The special reference collections, as already noted, are on the mezzanine (or ninth) floor, and among these are three new departments—the departments of sociology, of industry, and of art and music. As outside access to both circulating and reference departments is had only through the main entrance of the circulation room, with turnstile and automatic gates, loss of books from these two departments should be reduced to a minimum, despite the free access given to the entire collection.

On the ninth floor also are quarters for the Pacific Library Binding Company, which has a five-year contract to do the library's work; and a lecture room for the use of the library training class. There is a well-equipped kitchen and lunchroom for the staff, and an attractive staff restroom.

Public service at the main library in its former quarters was suspended for the week of May 25-30, pending process of removal, which, including holidays, occupied eight days. The system of moving, carefully planned in advance, was similar to that employed in moving the New York Public Library, and all details were carried out with entire success. All the shelves in the new quarters were given a definite designation and the boxes were labeled to correspond before leaving the old shelves; plans were drawn locating every article in the new departments, and as it was moved each article was labeled in accordance with the plan. It was necessary to purchase new furniture and fittings for several of the departments. On June 1, the day the library opened for service, there was an attendance of 20,000 persons—not sightseers, but library users—eager to resume the interrupted service.

#### CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—MAY, 1914

##### ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Britton, South Dakota .....	\$7,500
Brookport, Illinois .....	5,000
Commerce, Texas .....	10,000
Edgewood, Pennsylvania ..	12,500
Exeter, California .....	5,000
Franklinville, New York (Part cost) .....	2,200
Gatesville, Texas .....	7,500
Kirklin, Indiana (Town and Township) .....	7,500
Midland, Pennsylvania .....	20,000
Mitchell Town and Marion Township, Indiana .....	15,000
Niobrara County, Wyoming .....	11,000
St. Paul, Minnesota (Three branches) .....	75,000
Santa Barbara, California .....	50,000
South San Francisco, California..	10,000
Wharton, Texas .....	8,000

**\$246,200**

##### INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Big Horn County, Wyoming (Subsidence damage) .....	\$2,500
Cincinnati, Ohio .....	6,000
Cresco, Iowa (To provide for surrounding townships) .....	7,500
Lawrenceburg, Indiana .....	3,000
Plymouth, Wisconsin .....	4,400

**\$23,400**

##### ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Fort Frances, Ontario .....	\$10,000
Norwich, Ontario .....	7,000

**\$17,000**

##### OTHER GIFTS, ORIGINAL

Frankton Junction, Auckland, New Zealand .....	£1,500
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##### OTHER GIFTS, INCREASES

Hope Town, Cape Colony, South Africa (Earthquake damage) ..	£100
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#### American Library Association

##### THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, WASHINGTON, MAY 25-29, 1914.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Library Association was held in Washington, D. C., May 25-29. Headquarters were in the New Willard Hotel, where most of the sectional meetings were held, although a few sections met in the New Ebbitt, across the street. The general sessions were held in Continental Hall, the beautiful home of the D. A. R. on Seventeenth street. Over 1,200 had registered by Thursday, making the record of attendance (as well as the record of temperature) surpass all previous conferences.

Though undeniably hot in Washington during much of the conference week, we are assured that all of the preceding weeks of May were delightfully cool, and that the cool weather which began on the afternoon of May 29 continued the following week, so that comfort required an extra blanket at night. Had the dates of the conference been fixed for a week earlier or a week later, not even Seattle would have been able to throw stones at the climate.

A new feature this year was the excellent exhibit of labor-saving devices, held in the Public Library of the District. About two-thirds of the second floor was given over to the exhibit, which included both labor-saving devices proper, and general library furniture and equipment. There were sixty-

three exhibitors, and the various kinds of devices shown included not only the higher priced articles, but also those less expensive. Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, who had charge of the assembling of material, has prepared an article describing the exhibit in some detail, which is printed elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

There was no official post-conference trip this year, not enough people registering in advance to guarantee the necessary arrangements. A score or so, however, did go down to Old Point Comfort either Friday or Saturday night, and after a brief stay there some of them went on up the James river to Richmond, following the itinerary suggested for the post-conference trip.

There were only four general sessions this year instead of the usual six. Three of these were held in the evening and the last one on Friday afternoon. In addition, twenty-one sectional meetings were held, and the program, coupled with the distractions offered by Washington with its 137 libraries, its public buildings, and its historic landmarks, provided occupation for every waking moment.

On Thursday evening the librarians of the District of Columbia gave a reception and dance in the ballroom of the New Willard, which, in spite of the heat, was a most delightful affair. The Washington librarians were assisted by the A. L. A. entertainment committee, which consisted of the following: Mr. Howard L. Hughes, chairman, Miss Ono Mary Imhoff, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Miss Pearl I. Field, Miss Caroline Webster and Mr. F. B. Spaulding. All through the week the students and alumni of the various library schools were holding luncheons and dinners, which proved to be the most satisfactory way for friends to meet. Indeed, one of the chief disadvantages of holding a conference in a large city was felt to be the difficulty people had in finding each other.

Election of officers for the coming year was held on Thursday, and the following were elected:

*President*—H. C. Wellman, librarian, Springfield City Library Association.

*First vice-president*—W. N. C. Carlton, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago.

*Second vice-president*—Mary L. Titcomb, librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.

*Members of executive board* (for three years)—J. T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, and Mary W. Plummer, director, Library School, New York Public Library.

*Members of the council* (for five years)—Adam Strohm, librarian, Detroit (Mich.) Pub-

lic Library; W. R. Watson, chief, division of educational extension, New York State Library, Albany; Corinne Bacon, librarian, Drexel Institute Free Library, Philadelphia; Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University; Effie L. Power, supervisor children's work, St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

*Trustees of endowment fund* (for three years)—W. W. Appleton, New York City; (for one year) M. Taylor Pyne, trustee, Princeton University.

#### FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Herbert Putnam, the head of the Library of Congress, opened the first general session Monday evening with a few words of greeting. He said that Washington, following its usual policy, had issued no special invitation to the A. L. A. to meet there, feeling that such an invitation would be a presumption on the part of a city which is the political home of every citizen. He heartily welcomed the members of the Association, however, and felt certain that every librarian present would find inspiration in the natural beauties of the city as well as in its libraries.

Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library and president of the association, made the response to Dr. Putnam's welcome, and immediately afterwards launched upon his annual address, which he called "The tax on ideas," and in which he inveighed strongly against the system which has resulted in excluding from America by the tariff wall much of the best of the literary production of the rest of the world. The president's address is, as usual, reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

Following Mr. Anderson, Dr. Bostwick gave the report of the committee on library administration, which had in charge the preparation of the exhibit of labor-saving devices.

H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, had prepared a handbook of the 137 libraries of the District, telling in connection with each the main facts of its history, together with its regulations and resources. Much of this information he repeated at this meeting, illustrating his talk with stereopticon slides, thus furnishing at the outset and in the most interesting way just the information the visiting librarians needed to help them spend their time in the city to the best advantage.

#### SECOND GENERAL SESSION

At the second session on Tuesday evening the reports of several of the committees were distributed in printed form instead of being read. A second and very popular distribution at this meeting was made by the Seattle dele-

gation, who gave a rose to each person present, with the compliments of the Seattle Commercial Club. The financial report was read by Dr. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, and Dr. Hill read a report on the preparation and installation of the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig, quoting from a letter from Mr. Koch, in which the latter described his reception by the King of Saxony, and the opening of the exhibit. The sum of \$4,275 was furnished for this exhibit by 131 subscribers. In addition, the Library Bureau provided furniture to the value of \$300, and publishers of children's books made generous donations. The material for the exhibit filled 43 crates and boxes when shipped.

Mr. Legler read the following minutes on the death of Dr. Thwaites, and Mr. R. R. Bowker made the motion that the meeting, by a rising vote, accept the report:

#### REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

Many men achieve success by consistent application in one direction; some can do many things indifferently well; few possess that creative power which invests whatever they undertake with signal distinction. Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites had the rare combination of qualities which enabled him to pursue many and varied interests with marked success. From boyhood to the termination of his full and busy life, whatever came to him to do, he performed with marked ability and a judgment that compelled success. Each successive experience was but the preparation for something broader to follow. As a young man working his way through college, by teaching school and performing farm labor during intervals, and later as a newspaper correspondent and editor, he sharpened those qualities of natural sagacity and judgment which were to prove so productive in the fields of usefulness and honor which later engaged his thought and labor. Succeeding Dr. Lyman C. Draper as superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, he brought his natural abilities as an administrator and organizer to the task of making generally useful a vast and important mass of historical materials accumulated by his predecessor and perforce left without orderly arrangement, just as the miscellaneous collection had been gathered. Dr. Thwaites not only added with keen scholarly instinct to this great collection so as to give it balance and completeness in its own field, but developed and stimulated the historic interests of his constituency until the society became the leading organization of its kind in the Middle West, and one of the most active and enterprising in the country. The interest thus awakened found expression in the splendid library building which eventually housed the great collection, besides offering hospitality to the library of the great University of the State.

Not only were the riches of the Historical Society rendered freely available to scholars and writers, but Dr. Thwaites gave to many of the documents of major importance the impress of his editorial capacity. The published volumes which bear his name as editor or author are unsurpassed for sound scholarship and forceful interpretation.

As a librarian, too, Dr. Thwaites achieved distinction. His election as president of the American Library Association, in 1896, was a well-merited recognition of leadership in the profession. Numerous contributions to the library press on vital subjects bear testimony of his interest and his versatility. His intimate friend and associate, Prof. F. J. Turner, of Harvard University, thus summarized his achievements at a memorial meeting of the Historical Society:

"His activities touched every aspect of the social and scholarly life of his time. He was an active member of the Free Library Commission; he was secretary of the Wisconsin History Commission that has

already published nine valuable volumes on the Civil War. He lectured on history in the university. He wrote the standard history of Wisconsin, of Madison, of the university, of his lodge, and of the Madison Literary Club. He was influential in the work of the City Hospital, the University Club, the Unitarian Church. He was a pillar of strength in the American Library Association, the American Historical Association and the Bibliographical Society of America. With all his special duties, he produced a volume of scholarship that would have filled an active life that had no other duties. His books of travel in England and on the Ohio are charming specimens of their type. His Jesuit relations comprise 73 volumes of French, Latin and Italian documents. His early western travels run to 32 volumes, and he brought out the definitive edition of the journals of Lewis and Clark. As America grows older, more and more it exhibits a tendency to turn back to the heroic age of its explorers and pioneers. In historical pageants, mural decorations, sculpture, poetry, and in all the æsthetic use of historical symbols may be seen the growing appreciation by the nation of its remote past. By these editions, which constitute the sources of the early history of Canada, the middle west, the Missouri valley, and the Pacific northwest, Dr. Thwaites made himself the editorial authority to whom the student must turn if he will study this great age of American development. In the course of a little over a quarter of a century he wrote some fifteen books, edited and published about 166 other books, and wrote more than a hundred articles and addresses."

This is but a brief and incomplete record of his public and professional service. Of his personal qualities, they can speak best—and they are many in number—who experienced his generous aid to the beginner, his kindly and valuable counsel to all who sought it, his patient consideration for all who were in trouble or distress, his friendly attitude to associates and subordinates, and his social charm in the intimacy of home and neighborly circles.

HENRY E. LEGLER,  
VICTOR H. PALTSITS,  
CHARLES H. GOULD,  
Committee.

The first address of the evening was by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, on "The need of a national archive building." He showed by striking examples the evils of the present situation, and he pointed to the erection of a national archive building as the only satisfactory remedy. At the present time the United States government is paying an annual rental of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 for warehouses, unsuitable at best, in which to store its public documents. For \$1,500,000 the finest archive building in the world, containing 3,000,000 cubic feet and with possibility of extension to 9,000,000 cubic feet, could be erected. Dr. Jameson said Congress, in the public buildings act of March 4, 1913, authorized the secretary of the treasury to make plans for such a building, but no money was appropriated for making plans. A clause appropriating the needed sum in the sundry civil appropriation bill is now before the House committee on appropriations. Dr. Jameson said advantage should be taken of European experience and advice, Europe having naturally had much longer and more varied experience in archive construction than America. He also dwelt upon the need of having ultimately an archival organization, for which, indeed, provision should be made before the building is finished.



Dr. Jameson's paper was discussed by Gailard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and by Victor H. Paltsits, chairman of the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association. Mr. Hunt felt that the European practice of separating library and archives is a weakness and is liable, at least, to provoke competition rather than co-operation. Given the archives to administer, the Library of Congress would operate library and archives together, and if one eventually swallowed the other it would be no matter. Both concerted action and individual importunity are needed to reach the men on Capitol Hill who have the power to change the present conditions and to transfer control of archives from its present scattered state into the hands of one central agency. Mr. Paltsits said it will be the business of the public archives commission to stimulate the public conscience to respect these monuments of the American people. At present court records are kept best because of the fact that courts exist in every community and because the people can see the money value of wills and title deeds.

"The library and the immigrant" was the subject of the address by John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Education Society and enthusiast in the work of helping the foreign-born dwellers in our land to become good American citizens. "No naturalized citizen can ever be a good American," he said, "unless he has first been a good Italian or German or Greek—that is, unless he has the reverent instinct of loyalty to the land of his birth." There is no agency better fitted than the library to give him reason for respecting and loving our land. Here in a real American environment he can find a welcome and a respect for his own land. Every attempt made by libraries to attract recent immigrants has had unexpectedly large success. Through papers and books in his own language, the library helps the immigrant to knowledge of American conditions that make his daily living easier, and raises its standard. It is helping him to learn English that will improve his working skill and wages, and reduce by one-half, as English does, his liability to serious industrial accident. This is the truth of the practice as well as of theory.

The immigrant can be reached oftentimes by the distribution, through societies and clubs, trade unions and factories, drug, stationery and grocery stores, of attractive lists of books and of circulars telling of the existence and purpose of the library. The public schools, both day and evening, are also very helpful in spreading knowledge of

library privileges. Evening entertainments including simple lectures, often illustrated by the stereopticon, addresses by men of different nationalities to those of their own speech, concerts, and exhibitions of photographs, etc., have all been useful in attracting the foreigner to the library building. As one of Mr. Carr's Italian friends summed up American characteristics, "Americans are not like us, of one blood. They are a society of people who think alike." And it is in helping the newly arrived aliens to think like Americans that the libraries have opening before them a broad field of service.

Before introducing the next speaker, Mr. Anderson took occasion to recommend to the attention of all present, with his endorsement, the new book which Mr. Carr has just published, entitled "Immigrant and library: Italian helps," containing some of Mr. Carr's addresses, and lists of books in Italian which are well adapted to library collections.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, was the last speaker of the evening. He spoke on "Libraries for rural communities." He said the duty of the Bureau of Education was to give such information to the people of the United States as would assist in establishing better schools and in promoting education in general. In this work librarians can help, for it is now recognized that the library and school stand on equal footing as educational factors. In the cities of this country a child between the ages of six and twenty-one, spends an average of about 5000 hours in school, while in rural districts the number is reduced to 4000. This leaves the city child 104,000 waking hours, and the country child 105,000, when other influences than the schools can be at work. If in school hours the child can be given a taste for good books and can form the reading habit, he can go on all the rest of his life acquiring true culture from his books—provided he has access to the books.

One of the most important movements of the last quarter century has been the growth of the library movement. There are five times the number of libraries there were twenty-five years ago, but of the 3000 counties in the country there are still 2200 having no library of more than 5000 volumes. Ninety per cent. of the people in the open country, who have the fewest outside distractions and the most time to read, have no adequate book supply.

Dr. Claxton urged the starting of a campaign for the establishment of county libraries at the county seats, which the whole county should be taxed to support. Since it



would be too costly to put in every library all the books its patrons might desire, every state should have a library for the use of the whole state, not merely for the legislators at the capital. To promote interest in this movement for more county libraries, Dr. Claxton pledged the help of the men sent out by the Bureau of Education through the rural districts.

#### THIRD GENERAL SESSION

At the third session, Wednesday evening, Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, made a motion that a committee of five be appointed by the executive board to consider the advisability of changes in the Council, the committee to report to the Council at its winter meeting. Miss Ahern feels that the Council, with its present membership of nearly a hundred, has become so large as to be unwieldy. Her suggestion is that membership in the Council be confined to the ex-presidents of the Association, the executive board, and representatives of the affiliated associations.

Mr. Anderson then introduced Mr. Arthur Hastings Grant of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Grant's father, Mr. S. Hastings Grant, was the secretary at the first library meeting held in this country, which met in New York in 1853, under the leadership of Chas. C. Jewett. In 1912 Mr. Grant presented to the Association what he believed to be all the letters and papers left by his father, relating to this meeting. Quite recently he accidentally discovered the notebook which had been used for an attendance register at the 1853 meeting, containing the autograph signatures of all present, and this book he had carried to Washington to give to the Association. Besides the names of those in attendance, the book contains the list of libraries represented and the hotels at which the members stayed.

Following Mr. Grant's presentation of the register, Mr. Anderson withdrew, turning over the meeting to Mr. Hiller C. Wellman as presiding officer. The first paper was by Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, who spoke on "The present trend." He said that George Ticknor sounded the keynote in 1849, when he declared his belief that the new Boston Public Library should furnish popular literature for all in sufficient duplication that all who wished might read, and that these books should be freely circulated, not kept for study purposes alone. Mr. Bolton then gave a concise review of library progress in the past half century. He believes the modern large public library building has reached the high-water mark of centralization, and from now on

more attention will be given to developing branches. Special attention should be paid to providing good literature rather than the newest books. It is significant that the new Widener Library at Harvard is to have a "standard" library. Mr. Bolton advocates county work and a house-to-house delivery, especially in crowded suburbs. In the really rural districts he thinks such delivery would tend to isolate the farmer still more. More work must be done in the business sections of cities. While legislative reference work has evident advantages, Mr. Bolton foresees a possible disadvantage in the formation of such a perpetual bureau of experts who may have an undue influence on the laws. In conclusion, the speaker considered the question whether the present system of preparation did not devote too little study to the personality of the student, and train for clerical and sociological work rather than for leadership.

Following Mr. Bolton, Miss Katharine H. Wootten read an excellent paper on "Recent library development in the South."

"The development of the modern library movement in the South has been continuous," she said, "and it is keeping pace with the great commercial progress of the South. Southern conservatism, with its aversion to paternalism, has finally accepted the free public library as a necessary educational institution, as is shown in the establishment of approximately ninety-one libraries in the twelve Southern states since 1907, representing an expenditure of more than \$1,500,000. A tribute to the vitality of the public library movement has been the winning over to its side of the older generations of educated citizens, men and women.

"The subscription libraries to which they had been accustomed to go to supplement their own collections of books were quiet, roomy places in charge of some chosen acquaintance, and it was rather hard to readjust themselves to the new order of things, which supplemented the old familiar alcoves with strange and uncanny devices; which gave, instead of the old familiar printed book list, an unfamiliar card catalog; and in place of the well known friend of former days, several businesslike young women, firm in asking incomprehensible questions.

"Since the establishment of the library school in Atlanta in 1905 ninety-two young women have been graduated, and of the seventy-five still engaged in library work, fifty-six are holding positions in Southern libraries. And so the influence of the trained librarian is spreading and it is an exception for a small Southern town to develop library in-

terest without calling into consultation the nearest experienced library worker."

Miss Wooten concluded her paper with a detailed statement of the development of the modern library movement in each of the Southern states, giving statistical data of the number of libraries, number of librarians and the amounts each has expended in library extension.

Mr. Robert W. De Forest, who was expected to speak on "The educational work of the American Federation of Arts," was unable to be present, and his place was taken by Mr. Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Kent emphasized the importance of exhibitions of art and the advisability of showing in them the best art available. The American Federation of Arts stands ready to aid any library in its desire to bring the best things in art to the people of its community; for the federation, taking advantage of its unusual opportunity, has assembled collections carefully selected by experts, and including, with other objects, paintings, sculpture, small bronzes and medals and craft work, and these are sent out upon application to the smaller cities and towns and there installed at a comparatively small expense to the institution borrowing them.

Miss Leila Mechlin, secretary of the federation, showed the work of the federation, with the help of the stereopticon. "It was," she said, "in response to the request of a public library in Fort Worth, Tex., that the first traveling exhibition was sent out by the American Federation of Arts. This was about five years ago. During the present year the federation has sent out no less than twenty-three exhibitions of art which have gone to 114 places, and have been seen by more than 100,000 persons. Many of them have been shown in galleries of public libraries."

Miss Mechlin told also of how the American Federation of Arts co-operates with public libraries in disseminating knowledge of art through its lectures and its publications. *Arts and Progress*, a monthly illustrated magazine, and the *American Art Annual*, a general directory of art. In conclusion, she laid emphasis upon the interrelation of the arts and upon the splendid work the libraries are doing to open vistas for the public not only along the great highway of literature, but in the great field of art. Miss Mechlin's article on the same subject in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January may be recalled.

#### FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

The last general session was called Friday afternoon. A telegram from Seattle caused

some laughter, for after stating that the temperature Wednesday noon was 53 degrees and Thursday noon was 63 degrees, it invited the A. L. A. to come to a cool place for its conference in 1915.

It had been hoped the Postmaster General, Albert S. Burleson, would be able to address the conference on "The parcel post, and particularly the further prospect with reference to books," but he was called out of the city at one o'clock. Mr. Anderson announced, however, that in an interview between some of the A. L. A. and Mr. Burleson the preceding day, assurance had been given that the post-office department was in sympathy with the wishes of the A. L. A. and would co-operate with the Association to the extent of its power.

W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library of Chicago, took for his subject "Prestige." He urged a return to classical education and training in the humanities for librarians.

Mr. Carlton deplored the loss of prestige suffered by the learned professions through modern tendencies; pointed out the necessity of establishing a prestige for the profession of librarian through a return to the classical and broad training, which formerly lent prestige to the learned professions. "We have a natural relationship with the historic professions of theology, law and teaching, but much of a once great moral and intellectual prestige has been lost," he said. "It may not be surprising, therefore, if we have failed to achieve prestige in a time when these more ancient, but allied professions have been desperately struggling to save a remnant of theirs."

"The truth is that the time spirit in a mood of cruel irony has let loose on our age to a degree and extent hitherto unknown in modern history, a succession of extremely destructive tendencies. These are a general flouting of authority in matters political, intellectual, spiritual and social; the rejection of discipline, mental and moral; an inordinate passion for the physical enjoyment of the present moment, and a stubborn belief in the utilitarian or materialistic test for all things."

"We are fond of saying that librarians and library work are an important part of the educational machinery of society and that their aims and purposes are complementary to those of the teaching profession."

"If we believe this, we, together with the other professions which represent authority, spirituality and learning, must labor for the complete re-establishment of the power and prestige of religion, law and the humanities."

And, to be effective aids, librarians should have a prestige of their own which the social mind shall instinctively recognize and respect."

Mr. Carlton pointed to Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library, as an example of his ideal.

"It may not be unfitting," he said, "for me to express the conviction that America to-day possesses one national institution whose prestige as a seat of learning has been created and made international by the vision and agency of one man, Herbert Putnam."

Mr. Carlton urged that the course of study for librarians should be more in line with the classical education of a generation ago. It should include Greek, as the key to our most precious inheritance—freedom in all its forms; Latin, for the wide horizon it gives; philosophy, the study of how men think and reason; modern European languages, of prime importance as working tools; mathematics, the key to the temple of learning and assimilated knowledge; history, which is to time what geography is to space; and lastly, the study of literature, the chief ornament of humanity. From such a training would result a broad humanism most useful to the librarian. In this advance of standards and increase of prestige the college and university librarian should lead all the rest, instead of being, as at present, the most backward.

The session closed with readings from recent fiction by Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, an instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library.

She said: "Charming essays have been written on the subject of fiction reading; many and furious have been the battles over the fitness of special books for our shelves; compilation of figures on the proportion of fiction which we circulate have been made from the more or less veracious figures found in our annual reports, but too little of our time is spent in the consideration of books themselves.

"The novel should 'hold the mirror up to nature,' but many of the recent works remind one of the stout lady before the tailor's triplicate mirror, where she sees many reflections, but all painful."

A plea was made for the fuller consideration of the book in library meetings rather than for exhaustive discussions of the machinery by which books may be circulated, and she said librarians with a comprehension and love of books might serve a very useful purpose as leaven in most communities.

"Since fiction is the largest class drawn from the public library it is fitting that some consideration should be paid to novels on the

program. Only such have been selected as people were willing to buy as well as read. Each was for some time among the 'best sellers,' and all have made much money for both author and publisher, which, in America, spells success."

The books quoted were Florence Barclay's "Through the postern gate," Porter's "The harvester," and E. H. Abbott's "The white linen nurse." After reading the extracts chosen, very little further comment was necessary. The selections spoke for themselves.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT

The secretary submitted his fourth annual report on the work at the executive office and the fifth report since the establishment of headquarters in Chicago. Once more is recorded sincere appreciation of the excellent quarters so generously and gratuitously furnished to the Association by the directors of the Chicago Public Library, which have been occupied since the autumn of 1909. As heretofore, free light, free heat, and free janitor service have been supplied in addition to the use of a large and commodious room containing 2,000 square feet of space. During the past summer the walls and ceiling were cleaned and redecorated by the library.

*Work at the Executive Office.*—The work at headquarters has been conducted along similar lines as in previous years. Activities may be roughly grouped as follows:

(a) Editing and publishing the official *Bulletin*, issued bi-monthly, through which the membership is kept informed of the plans and work of the Association and its committees.

(b) Editing and publishing the A. L. A. *Booklist*, a monthly guide to the selection and purchase of the best of the current books.

(c) Publishing and sale of all publications of the Association.

(d) Correspondence on all phases of library work, the executive office acting, so far as it is able, as a clearing house of library information.

(e) Co-operation with the Association committees, library commissions, state library associations and library clubs and other national educational and civic associations.

(f) Promoting better library architecture by collecting and loaning plans of library buildings.

(g) Promoting general publicity of the aims and activities of the Association and library work at large.

Section (d), Correspondence, has been by far the heaviest single feature of the work, and very properly so. During the year about 21,000 letters have been mailed from the office,



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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 25-29,



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*Photograph by Frederic A. Schatz, Washington*



*Photograph by Frederick A. Schutz, Washington.*

in addition to about 20,000 pieces of circular matter, and the publications which were sold.

**Membership.**—When the "Handbook" was printed last September there were 2,563 members in the Association, of whom 372 were institutional, 2,087 personal, and the balance honorary members, life fellows, or life members. Since the first of the year special efforts have been directed to library trustees in the endeavor to convince them that library membership in the national Association for the libraries in their care is desirable. This has resulted in securing thus far 45 additional institutional members. About a dozen trustees have joined the Association as a result of an appeal sent out in March. Since the first of the year 191 new personal members have been enrolled, making a total of 236 new members, institutional and personal, since the printing of the 1913 "Handbook." Judging from the past experience, from 100 to 150 will probably join before the close of the Washington conference, and from 150 to 200 persons will allow their membership to lapse. Thus the approximate number of members in the 1914 "Handbook" will probably be about 2,750. We look forward to the day when we shall have fully 3,000 members.

**Publicity.**—Increased efforts for publicity have been made this past year. Mr. W. H. Kerr, who is much interested in the subject, presented, at request of the president and the secretary, a report to the Council at their mid-winter meeting. The president later appointed a committee on publicity, consisting of Messrs. F. C. Hicks, W. H. Kerr and G. F. Bowerman. This committee has engaged an experienced newspaper man who has aided in preparing news material and getting it on the wires and in the press, and who will serve the Association until the close of the Washington conference. The executive board made an appropriation of \$100 for publicity work at their January meeting. The secretary has sent out several circular letters to libraries asking co-operation in securing news and in getting it in the hands of the newspapers. The publicity committee, through Dr. George F. Bowerman, secured the preparation and publication of a series of five syndicated articles on library work, written by the well-known correspondent, Frederic J. Haskin. Miss Plummer made a plea at the Council meeting in January for a campaign of publicity through magazines, and we hope some magazine articles on library work may result. In addition to these extra features the secretary has as usual sent material at various times to a selected list of newspapers and periodicals throughout the United States and Canada.

**Field Work.**—The field work of the secretary during the past year has included attendance and addresses at the Ohio Library Association conference at Oberlin, October 7-10; the North Carolina Library Association conference at Washington, N. C., November 5-6; the Arkansas Library Association meeting at Pine Bluff, Ark., April 2-3; lectures on the work of the Association to the University of Illinois Library School, the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, the summer library schools of the Connecticut Library Commission, the Iowa Library Commission, the University of Wisconsin, and to the District of Columbia Library Club; and several informal talks in Chicago and vicinity.

**Booklist.**—The transference of the editorial work of the A. L. A. *Booklist* from Madison to the A. L. A. office in Chicago was made in the summer of 1913, and by erecting suitable partitions in the large room occupied by the Association very comfortable and convenient quarters have been provided.

**Library Plans.**—We need more plans of new types of library buildings. Some effort has been made by correspondence and direct personal request to secure these. The office will appreciate and can use to advantage any good plans which may be given.

**Photographs.**—The secretary has been making an effort to secure a photograph of every ex-president of the Association. Eleven have been secured thus far, and these have been framed and hung on the walls at headquarters. Group pictures of eight or ten conferences have also been donated, and these have also been hung. Particular mention must be made of the gift from Mr. Henry M. Utley of framed groups of San Francisco, 1891; Denver, 1895, and several other interesting and valuable unframed photographs of early conferences and post-conference parties.

**Necrology.**—The Association has lost by death twelve members since the conference of a year ago. The list includes two ex-presidents of the Association; three prominent library trustees, one of whom was a trustee of the A. L. A. Endowment fund; a pioneer in library commission and extension activities; and others who had done faithful work in their respective fields and who will long be missed from our professional circle.

The list follows: Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford, John L. Cadwalader, William George Eakins, Frank Avery Hutchins, William C. Kimball, Josephus Nelson Larned, Richard A. Lavell, Elizabeth Cheever Osborn (Mrs. Lyman P.), Joseph R. Parrott, Mary Abbie Richardson, Reuben Gold Thwaites, and William Hopkins Tillinghast.



The following persons formerly belonged to the Association, but were not members at the time of their death:

Mrs. Martha H. G. Banks, Samuel A. Binion, Marvin Davis Bisbee, Minta I. Dryden, Lucian Brainerd Gilmore, George W. Peckham, William Marshall Stevenson, and Philip R. Uhler.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board was held on the afternoon of May 25 in the New Willard Hotel. Besides President Anderson, who presided, there were present Vice-president Wellman, Messrs. Andrews, Carlton, Craver and Putnam.

The nominating committee presented its report which was adopted by the Board as constituting the official nominations. Mr. C. H. Gould, Miss Elisa M. Willard and Mr. W. T. Porter were appointed committee on resolutions. Several matters of routine business were also disposed of.

The following persons were named as official delegates to the British Library Association conference at Oxford: Dr. Herbert Putnam, Mr. R. R. Bowker, Dr. Frank P. Hill, Mr. W. H. Brett, Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, Mr. Henry E. Legler, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, Miss M. E. Ahern, Mr. George H. Locke, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, Mr. C. F. D. Belden and Mr. George B. Utley.

A second meeting was held May 29, at which were present President Wellman (presiding), Vice-presidents Carlton and Miss Titcomb, Miss Plummer and Messrs. Craver, Putnam, and Jennings.

The Board voted to appoint a committee to consider and report on the feasibility of preparing and holding a library exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, the report of the committee and further business resulting from its recommendations to be conducted through correspondence vote of the Board. Dr. Frank P. Hill was appointed chairman with power to complete the committee. Dr. Hill later named the following persons to serve with him on this committee: Miss M. E. Ahern, Mr. J. C. Dana, Mr. J. L. Gillis, and the secretary of the Association.

The chairman of the committee on code for classifiers, Mr. William Stetson Merrill, presented as a report of progress, a booklet of 124 pages, mimeographed in a limited edition, wherein were assembled more than three hundred points of procedure for future consideration by the committee. This collection of data was issued to present, in a more specific

way than has hitherto been possible, the points upon which it is desired to secure a fair consensus of opinion from classifiers and librarians.

In accordance with the vote of the Association at its meeting on May 27, it was voted that the president appoint a committee of five to consider the desirability of making any amendments to the constitution, this committee to report to the Executive Board at the next mid-winter meeting. The president appointed the following committee: Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Mr. G. M. Jones, and Dr. C. H. Gould.

It was voted that the question of appointing standing committees on classification and cataloging be referred to a committee appointed by the president, this committee to report to the Executive Board at the next mid-winter meeting. The president appointed as chairman of this committee, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton.

A report was received from the chairman of the committee on cost and method of cataloging, Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, which report was accepted as a report of progress.

A communication was read from Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library, inviting the Association on behalf of the Detroit Library Commission, the Convention and Tourist Bureau, and the Detroit Board of Commerce, to hold its 1917 conference in Detroit, Mr. Strohm stating that the library board looked forward with confidence to the completion of the new central library in that year. It was voted that a vote of appreciation for this invitation be extended to Mr. Strohm.

A resolution was received which had been adopted by the committee on work with the blind to the effect that the Board be asked to appoint a separate committee to consider literature for the mentally and morally deficient, as it was not found desirable to have this work combined with that performed by the committee on work with the blind. It was voted that this request be referred to the same committee which is to consider the desirability of standing committees on classification and cataloging.

Mr. W. N. C. Carlton presented his resignation as non-official member of the Executive Board in view of his election to the office of first vice-president, which under the circumstances was accepted.

Mr. George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library, was elected a member of the Executive Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Carlton as a non-official member, the term to expire in 1915.

The place of meeting for the 1915 conference was next considered. Invitations were received from the chambers of commerce of New York City, Toledo, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Chattanooga. Mr. Charles S. Greene, of Oakland, personally presented the invitation from various bodies in San Francisco and vicinity, and Mr. J. T. Jennings brought with him invitations from numerous bodies in the Pacific Northwest for the Association to meet in Seattle. After a thorough discussion of these various places of meeting it was voted on motion of Dr. Putnam that it was the sense of the Executive Board that Berkeley, California, be the place of meeting for 1915, but that in reaching the above conclusion the Board desires to express cordial acknowledgment of the invitation from the city of Seattle, which in itself is extremely attractive and which, although it cannot be accepted owing to particular circumstances of the year, members of the Association will have opportunity to take advantage of in spirit and through the visits of individual members.

The date for the 1915 meeting was left to be decided after further conference with the authorities at Berkeley and vicinity, particularly with the authorities of the University of California who have generously offered the Association the use of the University buildings as meeting rooms. It was taken as the sense of the Board that the meeting would probably be held between the middle of May and the end of the first week in June.

Dr. C. W. Andrews, as chairman of the committee on affiliation of non-regional societies, presented the following report to the Council, which report was in turn referred by the Council to the Executive Board. The Executive Board voted to lay the report on the table until the next mid-winter meeting and to print the same in the Proceedings of the Washington conference. The report was as follows:

"Your committee on affiliation of non-regional societies report that they have duly considered the question submitted to them. They have been pleased to find that it is not as serious as some unconfirmed statements had led them to believe. It does not appear that any very large proportion of the members of the non-regional affiliated societies attending the annual meetings of the A. L. A. are not members of the Association. Yet there are some and the officials of these societies have recognized and indeed have suggested the fairness of such members bearing a part of the expense of the *Bulletin* and of the conference. Indeed, they have not asked for any exemption of those who are members

of the A. L. A., but the Committee are unanimous in thinking that the Association should do as much for those of its members with specialized interests who have chosen to organize as an affiliated society as it does for those who prefer to be members of a section.

"Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following by-law:

Section 10. Societies having purposes allied to those of the American Library Association may be affiliated with the latter by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting provided notice of the application of the society is included in the call of the special meeting. Such affiliated societies shall meet with the A. L. A. at least once in every three consecutive years. Provision for their meetings shall be made by the program committee, and there shall be allotted for their proceedings the same number of pages in the *Bulletin* as for a section. Their members shall be entitled to all the privileges of members of the A. L. A. in regard to hotel and travel rates.

The treasurer of each such society shall pay to the treasurer of the A. L. A. before the close of the financial year 50 cents for each member of the society who is not a member of the A. L. A. and 50 cents additional for each such member who has attended the annual conference. No such societies shall have the privileges mentioned unless affiliated, except that the program committee is authorized to provide for the first meetings of a society.

(signed) CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,

Chairman.

"P. S.—Dr. Andrews, for himself and Mr. Wyer as individuals, recommend the inclusion of Section 8a of the By-laws as part of Section 9; and also that the reference in Section 9 to Section 17 of the Constitution shall be altered to read Section 16."

Mr. Henry E. Legler was elected a member of the Publishing Board to succeed himself for a term of three years.

#### THE A. L. A. COUNCIL

The Council met at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, May 28, at 2:30 p.m., President Anderson presiding. A nominating committee consisting of Messrs. Legler, Hadley and Walter, nominated the following persons as members of the Council for a term of five years each, and they were unanimously elected by the Council: Thomas M. Owen, Edith Tobitt, Walter L. Brown, Edith A. Phelps, Charles F. D. Belden.

The following resolution, relative to a national archive building in Washington, referred to the Council by the Association at large, was, upon motion of Dr. E. C. Richardson, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The records and papers of the United States government contain an inexhaustible and priceless body of information for the statesman, the administrator, the historian, and the reading public; and

Whereas, These papers are now scattered through many repositories in Washington and out of Washington, housed often at great expense for rental in unsafe and unsuitable buildings, exposed to danger from fire, and difficult of access; and

Whereas, Such conditions not only block the progress of history but are a constant drag upon the efficiency of governmental administration; and

Whereas, The only true remedy lies in the construction of a suitable National Archive Building, in which these records and papers can be arranged systematically, found with rapidity, and consulted with ease;

Resolved, That the American Library Association cordially approves the efforts which have been made toward the erection of a National Archive Building, and respectfully urges upon Congress the passage of the appropriation now under consideration in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, for making plans for such a building, and the following of this initial step by such further appropriations as shall result as soon as possible in its erection.

A letter was read from Miss Linda A. Eastman stating that the Home Economics Association voted to appoint a standing committee to co-operate with a committee of the American Library Association on a compilation of an annotated reading list on home economics, this joint committee to evaluate the new literature on the subject each year and bring it up to date. The consideration of appointing such a committee from the A. L. A. was referred to the Executive Board.

On the motion of Dr. Hill, it was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions on the death during the past year of Frank A. Hutchins, William C. Kimball and Josephus N. Larned. The chair named as this committee Messrs. W. L. Brown, E. C. Richardson and M. S. Dudgeon. The resolutions as drafted were read before and adopted by the Association at the general session on May 29, and were as follows:

FRANK A. HUTCHINS, WILLIAM C. KIMBALL,  
JOSEPHUS NELSON LARNED

Whereas, The list of library workers who have died during the past year contains the names of Frank A. Hutchins, William C. Kimball and Josephus Nelson Larned, each a leader in a different field,

Resolved, That the American Library Association, in these resolutions, expresses its deep appreciation of their work and its sincere sorrow for their death.

Frank A. Hutchins was a pioneer of aggressive extension of library service, who, with a keen appreciation of the power of good books and understanding of their universal usefulness, strove always to render the resources of the library available to many who had theretofore been considered beyond the reach of its service.

William C. Kimball, heart as well as head of the New Jersey Public Library Commission throughout the period of development, held various positions of activity or trust in the American Library Association, was modest, efficient, unrelenting and unsparing in all his work, and a model and example of the possibilities of gratuitous, as distinguished from professional, service in the development of American libraries.

Josephus Nelson Larned, one of the small group which organized this Association and laid the foundation of its work, served the Association as its president in 1894, made many valuable contributions to library science. Wise in counsel, courteous and kindly in manner, author of many useful and inspiring books, the first citizen of his city, a scholarly gentleman, he honored the profession to which he gave the best years of his life.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, as chairman of a committee, presented for consideration a statement concerning the status of school librarians, and by unanimous vote it was given the endorsement of the Council.

The committee to investigate fire insurance rates to libraries reported progress through its chairman, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon. Questionnaires were sent out two months ago and are coming in slowly, and the committee hopes to make a definite report in a short time.

Dr. C. W. Andrews, chairman of the committee on affiliation of other than state, provincial or local library associations, presented a report in behalf of the committee which it was voted to refer to the Executive Board, and which is printed in the minutes of the Board meeting for May 29. He stated that at his request the secretary had made a careful analysis of the registers of the Hotel Kaaterskill, and it was found that of all the persons who were in attendance at the Kaaterskill meeting and who were not members of the Association or an affiliated society the largest number were wives or relatives of librarians, leaving only 70 library workers out of 802, or not quite eight per cent. of the total attendance, who were not members and who really ought to be. Of the non-members of the A. L. A. in attendance only 14 were members of Special Libraries Association, and nine of the American Association of Law Libraries. (The membership of the League of Library Commissions and National Association of State Libraries is largely institutional.) Therefore, the speaker thought the matter was not of as great consequence as was supposed, as a total addition of only \$35 or \$40 would have been secured if the proposed by-law had been in force. It seemed fair, however, that the affiliated associations should contribute their proportion to the expenses of a conference, and in this they all expressed willingness.

Miss Tyler expressed the feeling that affiliation was made too easy and that an outright sum each year would be only fair.

Dr. Andrews next presented the following report for the committee (Dr. Andrews and Dr. Bostwick) on a union list of serials which was received as a report of progress:

"Your Committee on a union list of serials respectfully report that they are informed by the Librarian of Congress that that Institution is making progress in its plans for a list of its own periodicals in serials, and that he hopes that these plans will prove a basis for the preparation of a union list. Of them it can be said at the present time only that they contemplate the issuance of a preliminary edition in sections, taking those classes first which appear likely to be of the most use.

"The advantages of the work being done by the Library of Congress are so obvious that the Committee are confident that the Council will agree with them in thinking that no ac-

tion looking toward other methods is necessary or desirable so long as there is such good prospects of success along the line mentioned.

"They therefore submit this as a report of progress."

Mr. Ranck presented an oral report of progress for the committee on ventilation and lighting of library buildings. The committee plans to have in print a preliminary report to be sent to all members of the Council before the January meeting.

A motion was unanimously passed that it was the sense of the Council that the Bureau of Education should include libraries and librarians in future issues of its Educational Directories.

Mr. Bowker felt that one of the important results from a meeting in Washington was not only to come in contact with government officials, but to get government officials in touch with librarians and each other. He thought appreciation should be shown the Commissioner of Education for his interest and his plan for establishing libraries in the 2200 counties without adequate library facilities, and that mention should be made that the plan is already working on a large scale in California. From a paper presented at the Agricultural Libraries Section by an official of the Department of Agriculture, it was apparent that the latter department knew almost nothing of the work being done for libraries in rural communities by the various state library commissions. The whole thing suggested the importance of bringing together, while in Washington, at least by suggestion, the various departments and agencies in the development of rural community work in a proper co-ordination. He therefore presented the following resolution, which was, upon motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association expresses its cordial appreciation of the practical support by the Commissioner of Education of the plan for library extension in rural communities under which town or other central libraries extend their work throughout their respective counties, a plan whose value has been proven by successful pioneer work in several localities and developed through the salutary library law of California in half the counties of that state; and that it heartily favors the establishment in the 2,200 counties reported as without adequate library facilities, of county seat libraries, through the co-operation of the field agents of the Bureau of Education, the county agents of the Department of Agriculture, and other representatives of the federal departments with the state library commissions and the local school authorities, and the utilization of traveling libraries and parcel post facilities for the delivery and return of book packages on rural delivery routes.

Mr. Bowker presented the following resolutions on the subject of parcel post service as applied to books, which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association expresses to the Postmaster-General the hearty appreciation by the Association and by all interested in the progress of the library movement of his wise and beneficent act in including books within the parcel post, one of the greatest boons in the development of the supply of books to the people, especially in rural communities; and

Resolved, That the Council expresses the hope that further facilities may be afforded as rapidly as experience and revenue justify, especially by the inclusion of all printed matter within the parcel post, by an arrangement for the collection of book parcels, by adoption of a fractional scale for quarter pounds above the initial pound, and by the ultimate establishment of a rate not exceeding the old book rate of 8 cents a pound for the further zones; and

Resolved, That the Council proffers the co-operation of the Association through its officials with the post-office department in every advance in postal progress for the welfare of the general public, especially in the carriage of books at the lowest rates and under the easiest conditions.

In behalf of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, Dr. C. W. Andrews presented a report upon the subject of the A. L. A. *Booklist*, in accordance with the request of the Council at its mid-winter meeting. The report was as follows:

#### REPORT ON THE A. L. A. BOOKLIST

"In accordance with the instructions of the Council, the Publishing Board have again considered the question of changing the character and form and title of the A. L. A. *Booklist*.

"As to the feasibility of obtaining subscriptions from laymen, the Board are convinced that this is impossible without so altering the character of the publication as seriously to interfere with its service to librarians. The latter require a compact note with as full information as possible, while for the reader a note must be written to enlist his interest. Again many kinds of books are now included in the list, as for example, technical books, which do not appeal to the general reader, and consequently he would be obliged to wade through a mass of titles in which he has no concern in order to find the few that would be of interest. This opinion of the Board is by no means based on theoretical considerations, but on actual experiment after sending complimentary copies for several months to a carefully selected list of men and women of bookish tastes.

"The Board recognized the disadvantages of the present title, but they have received only three suggestions in answer to their appeal. Of these they prefer 'The Booklist of the American Library Association: An Annotated guide to new books,' but they are not agreed that the improvement would be sufficient to justify the expense and inconvenience which would be caused by the changes in the cataloging and the lettering of sets."

Discussion of the report and the policy of the *Booklist* followed. The income from the Carnegie fund was mostly used for editorial



expenses; the income amounted to about \$4,500 a year, the editorial expenses to about \$4,200, the cost of printing the *Booklist* was about \$1,500 a year and the receipts from subscriptions, bulk and retail, about \$2,700. About 4600 copies of the *Booklist* are subscribed for, including retail copies at \$1.00 a year and bulk subscriptions at 40 c. a year.

Mr. Legler, chairman of the Publishing Board, said the *Booklist* was started ten years ago to carry out the particular injunction conveyed in Mr. Carnegie's gift that through the resources obtained there should be provided bibliographical tools especially for the small library, especially, by implication, those which no publishing concern would undertake as commercial possibilities. The Publishing Board, although recognizing the excellence of having a publication which would appeal to the general book-buying public, have felt that it was outside its particular province to issue a publication for that specific need, that their primary duty lay in furnishing to the libraries a guide for book purchase.

Dr. Andrews expressed the opinion that under the terms of the Carnegie donation the Board had no right to alter the character of the *Booklist* to attract outside readers if thereby is lessened its usefulness to libraries.

Mr. Dana said he was not sure that the present use of the money was not the best possible use, but that it had not been demonstrated that it was. He felt that it had not been proven that the *Booklist*, if changed somewhat in name, size and make-up, would be useful to the small library and also to the general public, and that Mr. Carnegie, as a business man, would be pleased to see that those administering the funds which he had given were good enough business men to make the publication in their charge in time self-supporting, instead of having it cost the Association about \$3,000 a year as at the present time. Mr. Dana deprecated the impression that he was an enemy of the *Booklist*, saying that he considered himself its best friend, and was, so far as he knew, the only librarian who had purchased the *Booklist* in quantities for general distribution from the library to the public. He said the very excellence of the material in the *Booklist* was the reason for his regret that it was not more widely utilized and made more generally known and available.

Mr. Bowker wondered whether a bulk price could not be offered to libraries, perhaps charging 25 c. or so a year if bought in sufficient quantities, so they could offer the *Booklist* at a very low price to their clients. He doubted if any change in form would produce an added number of subscribers.

On motion of Mr. Bowker, it was voted to lay the report concerning the *Booklist* on the table until the mid-winter meeting of the Council.

Dr. Bostwick presented the following report of the committee on the advisability of issuing a list of periodicals:

"Your Committee appointed to consider the advisability of issuing an approved list of general periodicals begs to report as follows:

"We are agreed that the compilation of such a list is advisable and possible, but we are not sure that it is well to prepare the list at once unless it is distinctly understood that it is to be tentative and subject to early revision. This is made necessary by the many radical changes in content as well as form in many of our best known periodicals. We therefore recommend that the matter be referred to the Publishing Board, with the request that a tentative list be prepared at once with the intention of revising it at an early date. We are of the opinion that the person who actually does the work should be intimately acquainted with the smaller libraries, and that there should be revision by definitely appointed collaborators, that a purely local standpoint may be avoided.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chairman*,  
HENRY E. LEGLER,  
FRANK K. WALTER,

*Committee."*

The report was adopted.

On behalf of the committee on library administration Dr. Bostwick, chairman, presented the following report on the subject of statistical forms used by libraries:

"Your committee begs to call attention to the fact that the report of 1906 on statistics is made largely from the standpoint of the state commission with a view to the standardization of reports made to the state authorities. With most of the report, therefore, we have nothing to do. We feel very strongly, however, that every annual report issued hereafter should contain at least one page of statistics in such form as to admit of easy comparison. This should not interfere with the free statistical arrangement of other parts of the report. It is desired by most libraries to maintain their own forms in order that comparisons with their own past years may be easy.

"We are of opinion that the form called Form II to be found on page 150 of the 1906 report is essentially what is needed for our purposes, but we are not yet agreed on certain slight modifications which appear necessary to bring it up to date. The general form of the blank, based, as it was, on correspondence with many libraries and library commissions, is excellent.



"We therefore ask for additional time and hope to be able to make a full report in January next.

"We desire to call attention to the fact that some way must be devised of keeping this matter before the minds of librarians. The fact that the 1906 report, full as it is and embodying so many specifications, should have completely passed from the memory of so many librarians is significant. We desire to suggest the following plan in the hope that some discussion of it may help to shape our final report.

"Let this committee, in its annual report hereafter, embody a table of statistics of American libraries based on its own recommended form, and let this include only such libraries as give a page, in this form, in their annual reports. We are of the opinion that a desire to be included in this comparative table may act as an inducement to libraries to do the slight additional work necessary.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,  
*Chairman.*"

The last feature of the report was discussed at length, the sense of the Council being that as soon as possible the committee should secure promises from at least one hundred librarians to use the recommended form of statistics. The form as decided upon should be applicable not only to municipal, tax-supported libraries, but to others, reference and especially endowed libraries as well.

Mr. Roden presented resolutions of appreciation of services rendered by the Library of Congress to the libraries of the country, which had been adopted by the Catalog section, and it was voted that they be referred to the Resolutions committee, with the approval of the Council.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

##### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

During the past year there has been much activity in the field of library training.

Notable during the year have been: The establishment of a new school in connection with the California State Library to meet the growing demand for trained librarians on the Pacific coast; the discontinuance, for reasons acceptable to the management, of the Drexel Institute Library School at Philadelphia; the coming of new heads to several of the schools, namely, Miss June Donnelly to the Simmons College Library School, Miss Alice S. Tyler to the Western Reserve University Library School, and Dr. E. E. Sperry to the Syracuse University Library School; the institution in connection with the Wisconsin Library School of a new course designed especially to prepare those who take it for

municipal and state legislative reference work. These changes are all noteworthy, and one of them, the discontinuance of the Drexel Institute Library School, deserves a few additional words.

It is not, of course, in place for those of us who are not connected with the management, to question the wisdom of the decision of the authorities of the Drexel Institute in discontinuing the work of the library school of that institution. But the work of the school has been so faithfully done, its leaders have been women so prominent in the library world, the influence of the school has been so marked in many ways upon the development of the profession, that it would be unjust to the school if the committee did not take this opportunity to express its profound regret at this termination of the school's activities. It is to be hoped that some other agency in Pennsylvania will see its way clear to take up the work thus laid down.

Turning now more directly to the work accomplished by the committee during the past year, it may be briefly summarized as follows:

I. The long-discussed and anticipated examination of library schools by a trained expert has been begun. It may be wise here to recount briefly the circumstances which originally led the committee to propose such an examination.

In the years 1905 and 1906 the committee submitted reports on standards of library training, in which minimum requirements were laid down. Immediately heads of important libraries, secretaries of library commissions, and other persons holding positions of responsibility, began to write and inquire: "What schools fulfill these requirements?" A second class of inquirers were prospective library school students who began to ask what schools they should attend and how far these schools met the requirements set up by the committee. As a result, the committee was called together at Brooklyn in February, 1908, chiefly to discuss the advisability of publishing a list of library schools and of other sources of training. The committee did not then feel it advisable to do so, and in the last paragraph of the A. L. A. tract on training simply referred inquirers about schools to their nearest library commission, feeling that the commissions should know the standing and character of the schools and be supplied with school literature. The wish for a list, however, still found expression. After considerable discussion, a motion was carried that the Council consider the question, and if it approved such a list it should be asked to appropriate \$500.

The Council, reaching the matter in 1910, expressed its judgment that such a list was desirable and that such an appropriation should be made; but it was not until 1913, when \$400 was appropriated, that definite action was taken. Search was made for a suitable examiner, and after two thoroughly competent people had been agreed upon who, for reasons of health or because of entry into library school work, were not able to accept the position, the committee fortunately, at the beginning of the year 1914, was able to secure Miss Mary E. Robbins.

The qualifications agreed upon at the beginning by the committee as desirable in an examiner were as follows: (1) She should be a graduate of a library school. (2) She should have had experience in actual library work. (3) She should have had, if possible, teaching experience in a library school. Miss Robbins has already entered upon her work. Three schools have already been either wholly or in part examined, and the others will be examined before the close of the year 1914. The committee will at that time be in possession of data which would justify it in submitting to the American Library Association a list of accredited schools. There is, however, still some doubt in the mind of the forward committee as to the wisdom of submitting such a list.

II. In addition to arranging the details of the examination, the committee has also during the present year begun the study of the whole subject of library training from two other points of view.

From the library schools have been obtained lists of the libraries which their graduates have entered; and to a large number of representative libraries selected from these lists, letters have been sent inviting a full and very frank statement as to the work accomplished by library school graduates when they have entered upon actual library work. Not only the reports of the heads of these libraries were sought, but also an expression of opinion from the heads of their various departments. The committee sought especially to ascertain in what respect the graduates seem perfectly well equipped for the work which they enter, and in what respects there seems to be lack of preparation.

In addition to these inquiries, a second questionnaire has been sent out to a long list of graduates of the library schools who have been selected by the heads of the schools as having done unusually good work since graduation. This requirement was added in order to make sure that no question of native ability could arise. These graduates thus se-

lected have been asked to answer these questions:

In what respects do you feel that the instruction received in the library school gave you adequate preparation for the actual kinds of work which you have been doing?

Were there any parts of the work which you have had to do for which you found the instruction given in the library school insufficient?

Have you been called upon to take up any lines of library work or of social work in connection with library work for which the school gave you no preparation whatever?

In the light of your actual experience in library work would you suggest any difference in proportion in the various kinds of instruction given in the library school? That is, would you advise emphasizing and giving more time to certain subjects; which, of course, can only be done by diminishing the time for and laying less emphasis on other subjects?

Ought the schools to lay more emphasis upon topics related to the environment of the library, such as social conditions and the like?

It is, of course, too early to submit any report upon the schools or any conclusions as to library training which may be reached by the committee as a result of this investigation. Our inquiries have not been made with any feeling that the library schools are failing to do the work which is expected of them. It has seemed to the committee possible that, working entirely independent of the schools, it might obtain some suggestions which perhaps would not otherwise reach the schools.

Other lines of work are also pressing upon the attention of the committee. In the last ten years there has been a great development of apprentice classes in the large public libraries. These classes are naturally conducted primarily with reference to the interests of the particular library involved, but as the persons trained in these classes not infrequently change their place of residence or secure appointments in some other library, it would seem desirable to have some general agreement as to the content of such an apprentice class course. The committee have in contemplation during the coming year an investigation as to the extent to which these apprentice classes are now being carried on and as to the character of the instruction covered by them.

Another topic should also be taken up in the near future. Two or three times in the last year the question has been raised in correspondence whether the summer schools are living up to the standards laid down by the committee some years ago, and whether the instruction given is satisfactory. This question, since the summer schools so largely minister to those already in the work of the smaller libraries, deserves careful inquiry, and it is hoped that it may also be reached and discussed during the coming year.

For the committee,

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Chairman.*

## COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

As time goes on it becomes increasingly evident that the special collection, showing the kind of work done by library binders, meets a real need and that so far it has worked an injustice neither to binders, librarians nor the American Library Association as a whole. During the year this collection has been increased by samples submitted by seven binders, of which two came from England and one from Germany. The total number of binders having submitted samples is thirty-seven. Forty-two requests for information were received and answered by the help of these samples. This number of questions is much larger than during the preceding year, when the collection was first started, but it is still much smaller than it ought to be.

The samples prove conclusively that a large number of librarians are getting inferior bindings. It would seem the part of wisdom, therefore, for librarians to write to the committee for information and suggestions as to ways in which the work of a binder can be improved.

In addition to correspondence with libraries, the committee has been in correspondence with some binders who are anxious to do better work and who have asked the committee for criticisms and suggestions.

During the year the new edition of the Standard Dictionary has been published, bound according to the specifications of this committee. Specifications have also been submitted for binding the new edition of the International Encyclopedia, which will be printed on ordinary paper as well as on the thin paper which has been advertised so freely. It is doubtful if the publishers will follow all of these specifications unless librarians bring pressure to bear on them. It is suggested that all librarians when ordering this new edition state that they wish a set bound according to library specifications.

During the past eight years there has been a great increase in the use of reinforced bindings. When first introduced they were looked upon with suspicion by publishers, booksellers and librarians. They are still unpopular with the publishers and booksellers, and the publishers themselves have practically ceased to produce them. Nevertheless, owing to the activities of several library bookbinders, reinforced bindings are used more to-day than ever before.

A determined effort has been made by interested persons to induce librarians to use leather and especially leathers free-from-acid. This committee advocates the use of leathers free-from-acid when leather must be used, but deprecates the efforts made to induce a

greater use of leathers than already obtains. In this respect the recommendations of the committee are as follows:

1. Always use leather on books which are to receive hard usage.
2. Never use leather on books which will be seldom used.
3. In case of doubt give preference to cloth.

During the year nothing has been done toward standardizing book papers. Such an investigation requires a much larger fund than is at the disposal of the committee. Therefore it must wait until the work is done either by the Bureau of Standards in Washington or by some paper chemist or manufacturer.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BAILEY,  
ROSE G. MURRAY,  
J. RITCHIE PATTERSON.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The committee on public documents, of which George S. Godard was chairman, submitted a "preliminary report," devoted mainly to suggestions to visiting delegates to study the document situation while they were in Washington.

## COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The committee on library administration presented a report on the first exhibit of labor-saving devices, held in the Public Library of the District. An effort was made to include only devices adapted to library use, in both high-priced and inexpensive grades, and in as great variety as possible. Sixty-three firms responded to the invitation, and about 3,800 square feet of floor space on the second floor of the library was given over to the exhibit. Charges were fixed at the lowest possible point to clear expenses, 13 cents per square foot being charged the large exhibitors, while the charge for small devices sent in care of the committee varied from one to five dollars, according to the number of devices and the space they would occupy. Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, who had charge of the installation of exhibits, has written a very comprehensive description of the exhibit, which is printed elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL.

## COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

During the past year the chairman of the A. L. A. committee on co-operation with the National Education Association has conferred with Mr. Willis H. Kerr, president of the library department of the National Education Association, and steps have been taken for more thoroughly organizing the national move-

ment for better school libraries in normal schools, high schools, elementary and rural schools and in private secondary schools. A member of the A. L. A. committee on co-operation has been given opportunity to address school superintendents and teachers in several cities and urge not only the necessity of better school libraries, but closer co-operation with public libraries. Through correspondence, the committee has had opportunity also to aid in the establishment of high school libraries managed according to modern library methods and in the reorganization of high school libraries in various parts of the United States and occasionally in Canada. In two cities it was possible to supply data to present to boards of education to prove the advisability of public library branches in high schools.

Aid has been given to boards of education in the matter of proper qualifications for high school librarian, proper salary schedule, and in defining the duties of the high school librarian and outlining what a high school library should do for a school. Aid has also been given in showing what should be a proper high school library budget for a school with a certain number of pupils—a problem which seems to have been scarcely touched as yet in educational and library circles. There has also been drawn up an outline of the minimum equipment for a high school library based upon the data furnished by the New York High School Librarians' Association. Suggestions have been made from time to time as to the needed changes in classification in high school libraries.

On short notice, the committee succeeded in collecting from leading high school libraries photographs of school library reading rooms for the Leipzig exhibit, and for the permanent school library exhibit prepared by the Bureau of Education.

The various members of the committee are working out a list of school librarians in their different sections who should be invited to attend the N. E. A. meeting at St. Paul and of public libraries in Canada doing work with schools and likely to be interested in the N. E. A. meetings.

Through the year there has been co-operation with not only the N. E. A., but associations closely allied with it, namely, the National Council of Teachers of English and the National Vocational Guidance Association.

MARY E. HALL, *Chairman*,  
W. O. CARSON,  
GEORGE H. LOCKE,  
MARIE A. NEWBERRY,  
IRENE WARREN,  
HARRIET A. WOOD.

#### COMMITTEE ON COST AND METHOD OF CATALOGING

The committee at its meeting May 26 adopted the following letter and schedule, which will be sent to all libraries taking part in the committee's investigation. The committee (A. G. S. Josephson, chairman) also suggested that Mr. Charles Martel, chief of the catalog division of the Library of Congress, and Mr. T. Franklin Currier, head cataloger of Harvard University Library, be added to it as members.

#### Letter

1. The information received in response to the questionnaire sent last year to twenty libraries gave clear evidence of the existing lack of uniformity in preparing library statistics, as well as of a considerable variety of conditions and methods of work.

2. In order, therefore, to arrive at more definite results, the Committee asked the Executive Board for authority to undertake a more extended and more detailed investigation into the prevailing methods of cataloging. Having received the authority asked for, the Committee sent copies of the questionnaire used last year to thirty additional libraries, asking for similar information.

3. The Committee now asks each library that has taken part or intends to take part in this investigation to set apart one hundred books (titles, not volumes) for an actual test of the cost of cataloging under conditions normal to each library. If there has been any essential change in the organization since information was sent to this Committee in response to the questionnaire, such changes should be reported.

4. As the report is to be summarized by items, it is especially desirable that the report shall be made item by item, and libraries are requested not to combine processes.

5. The books selected should be such as would be purchased by a public or college library, having both reference and circulating collections; they should be taken from the books currently received and new to the library; neither duplicates, nor replacements, nor even new editions should be selected.

6. Pamphlets, i. e. material treated with less fullness than the books regularly placed on the shelves, incunabula, long sets of periodicals or other books requiring special expertness or considerable time, such as books requiring much analytical work, should not be selected, even though they might be very characteristic for the library. It is the intention of the Committee to make a special test for this kind of work; libraries willing to take part in this additional test should com-



municate their willingness to the Chairman of the Committee.

7. Fiction, poetry and drama should be represented by not more than ten titles. Books in foreign languages should be included in the proportion normal to each library.

8. The use of the printed cards for analytical entries prepared for and distributed by the A. L. A. Publishing Board should not be reported.

9. As an increasing number of libraries is using printed cards prepared by other libraries, and some of the libraries included in the investigation themselves are printing cards for their own use, libraries using printed cards should report on their method of handling these, both the cards prepared by other libraries and those prepared by themselves, so that the Committee may be able to judge how far this method influences the cost of cataloging.

10. Many public libraries, both large and of moderate size, possess branches; most university and some college libraries have departmental libraries; the libraries having such supplementary systems should report on the work of duplicating cards for the use in the special catalogs for branches and departments, so that the Committee may be able to judge how far the cost of cataloging is influenced hereby.

11. Full and explicit remarks and information setting forth the special problems and conditions accompanying each case are asked for.

12. In order to insure accuracy in time calculation it would be desirable that stop watches be used, but this is not essential; the method used in computing time should be reported.

13. So as to be able to study the results of the test with all the material available, the Committee desires to have the original cards and records submitted; in order to do this, the libraries taking the test would have to prepare duplicate cards and records for its own files; the time taken to prepare these duplicates should, of course, not be counted. Duplicates of cards duplicated for branch and department libraries should not be sent.

14. Libraries that find it impossible to duplicate their work in this way should send to the Committee with their reports one copy of each entry as prepared for the author catalog accompanied by a full record of all additional cards prepared for its public and official catalogs and files, including cross references made for the first time. The Com-

mittee wishes, however, to urge the importance of submitting the complete material.

15. The Committee hopes, through this test and the previous investigation, to be able to establish what might be regarded as a fair cost and a standard method of cataloging; it hopes for the hearty co-operation in its efforts of all the libraries to which this letter is sent.

16. This letter is accompanied by 125 record cards to be used in keeping the record of the processes involved in the cataloging of each of the one hundred books on which the test is made. By using these cards, all libraries will submit uniform statistics, and the cards will give the Committee a record by which processes, efficiency and standards of cataloging may be compared. Their use will also facilitate the work at the library making the test. They might be inserted in the books selected for the test, and the presence of a card in a book would suffice as instruction to each worker to use the book in question under the rules for the test.

#### Schedule

Author .....  
Title .....  
Imprint .....

Routing	Time*	Salary per hr.	Signature
1. Preliminary; Looking up in catalogs, preparing record slips, etc.			
2. Classification.			
3. Assigning subject headings and references.			
4. Assigning author headings and references.			
5. Preparing original entry.			
6. Revising of original entry (by original cataloger or by a special reviser.)			
7. Duplicating cards or making additional entries by (Specify process.)			
a. for public catalogs.			
b. for official catalogs.			
c. for other special catalogs.			
(How many .....) (differentiate if desired.)			
8. Proof reading or revising duplicate cards or additional entries.			
9. Ordering and receiving printed cards.			
10. Money paid for cards printed by other libraries.			
11. Shelf listing and assigning book numbers.			
12. Preparing printed cards for catalogs, (i. e. adding heading, etc.)			
13. Filing cards:—			
a. in public catalogs.			
b. in official catalogs.			
c. in other special catalogs (differentiate if desired.)			
14. Totals.			
15. Remarks.			

\* State how time is computed, especially whether stop watch is used.



## RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The committee on resolutions beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following minute, to be spread upon the records of the Association, copies to be forwarded to the several bodies and persons therein mentioned:

Resolved, That the heartiest thanks of the American Library Association be, and are hereby tendered:

To the Librarian of Congress for the gracious welcome to the National Capital extended by him to this Association at the first session of the present conference; for opening to inspection the beautiful structure under his control, and for numberless personal courtesies which have lent peculiar charm to an occasion which will always remain a notable one in the annals of the Association.

To the associates of the Librarian on the staff of the Library of Congress who have ably and devotedly co-operated with their chief in showing treasures, and in explaining methods of the great institution with which they are connected; and to express our deep sense of obligation and gratitude to the Library of Congress as the National Library in fact, and in spirit, if not in name; and to testify to the immeasurable service rendered to the libraries and the library movement of this country by the labors and activities undertaken by that institution for the common good.

To the District of Columbia Library Association, for most effective aid in all plans regarding the conference, and for the delightful reception on Thursday evening, which gave great pleasure to all who could attend it.

To the members of the board of trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, for devoting a large portion of their building to the purposes of the interesting and novel exhibition of labor-saving devices and library equipment, which has proved to be a feature of the conference.

To the Librarian, Dr. George F. Bowerman, and his assistants, for assembling and displaying to advantage this exhibit; and to all members of the staff of the Public Library of the District of Columbia for many courtesies.

To Dr. Bowerman and his associates on the local entertainment committee whose constant and untiring attention to the interests and welfare of the visiting members of the Association have contributed to the eminent success of this thirty-sixth conference.

To other librarians of the District of Columbia, for many attentions kindly shown to the members of the Association.

To Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Mr. John Foster Carr, Dr. P. P. Claxton, Mr. H. W. Kent, and Miss Leila Mechlin, for their informing and felicitous addresses.

To the press of the city of Washington, for extended and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Association.

To the manager of the New Willard Hotel, for obliging services freely rendered in connection with the conduct of the business of the Association at headquarters.

(Signed)

C. H. GOULD,  
W. T. PORTER,  
ELISA M. WILLARD,  
Committee.

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The only change in the investments is the addition of one United States Steel bond, which has been added to the principal account of the Endowment Fund. The principal account has now \$8,000 in United States Steel bonds. The trustees were enabled to purchase this bond by the addition of new life memberships during 1913, but were obliged to borrow temporarily \$150 from the surplus fund, in the expectation that six more life memberships

would soon be secured. All interest on the investments has been promptly paid.

The Association has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. William C. Kimball, who had been the president of the trustees of the Carnegie and Endowment Funds since October 1, 1909. He took a great interest in all matters relating to the investment and security of the funds, and his loss will be severely felt by the surviving trustees. It was a satisfaction and pleasure to work under his guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. APPLETON,

EDWARD W. SHELDON,

Trustees Endowment Fund, A. L. A., May 1, 1914.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, JANUARY 1—  
APRIL 30, 1914

## Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1914 .....	\$3,392.65
Headquarters collections .....	4,869.15
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest .....	175.00
Interest, January-April, 1914 .....	22.17
	<hr/> \$8,458.97

## Expenditures

Checks No. 52-56 (Vouchers No. 807-882, incl.) .....	\$3,302.95
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin .....	\$ 247.27
Conference .....	15.50
Committees .....	267.00
Headquarters:	
Salaries .....	1,700.00
Additional services .....	205.15
Supplies .....	251.65
Miscellaneous .....	375.35
Postage .....	187.69
Travel .....	53.34
	<hr/> \$3,302.95
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, .....	\$5,156.02
G. B. Utley, Balance, Nat. Bank of the Republic .....	250.00
Due from Publishing Board on 1913 account .....	500.00
Total balance .....	<hr/> \$5,906.02

## JAMES L. WHITNEY FUND

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1913 .....	\$126.76
Interest, January 1, 1914 .....	1.83
Third instalment, February 18, 1914 .....	22.62
	<hr/> \$151.21

C. B. RODEN, Treasurer.

## A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

FROM a comparison of the sales reports covering the last ten years, the consistent and permanent growth of the business administered by the A. L. A. Publishing Board may be noted. During this period, the annual receipts have more than tripled. With an available capital amounting to but \$4,000 annually, the gross business now amounts to from \$12,000 to \$16,000 yearly.

*A. L. A. Booklist.*—Under its new editorship, the *Booklist* has during the past year maintained its tradition of unbiased evaluation of current publications and well-formulated policy of serving particularly the smaller and

medium-sized libraries of the country as a guide in book selection. With the completion of vol. 10 in June of this year, the board again has under careful consideration the suggestion that the name, size and character of the *Booklist* should be changed to enlist the interest of the general public, so as to serve in purchases for private libraries as well as public collections. Difficulty in satisfactorily merging these two purposes is self-evident. At the last meeting of the Council, the subject was revived in a communication from Mr. John Cotton Dana, who has been the chief advocate of the proposed change of policy. The board was requested to invite suggestions, through the library press, for a suitable name and for other desirable changes. This was done, but the responses have been neither numerous, convincing, nor otherwise encouraging. Protests against changes have also been received.

The removal of the editorial offices from Madison to Chicago involved reorganization of the staff of collaborators. This was successfully accomplished.

It is becoming quite the custom in large and small libraries to keep the records of books read for the library by various members of the staff. If these notes are duplicated and sent to the *Booklist* they make an invaluable aid in selection and note writing. Such help is earnestly solicited, as only in this way can the *Booklist* work be what it should be, truly co-operative.

There is a very real need for the subject index to the *Booklist* to be continued. It will be recalled that a subject index to vols. 1-6 was issued, and later one for vol. 7. The sale was very far from satisfactory, the board losing on both pamphlets. The secretary is about to circularize libraries in the hope of getting sufficient response to justify the issuing of a subject index to vols. 8 to 10, inclusive.

*Periodical Cards.*—Recently the New York Public Library signified its desire to withdraw as one of the five co-operating libraries in the preparation of copy for the A. L. A. analytical periodical cards. The library of the University of Illinois has consented to take its place. Plans are being formulated to offer to libraries the alternative of subscribing for a complete set or a partial set limited to the more popular periodicals. During the period of eleven months covered by this report, thirteen shipments of cards have been sent out, comprising 3,597 new titles and 133 reprints. The number of cards printed was 256,850.

*Publications.*—Nineteen chapters of the A. L. A. "Manual of library economy" have thus far been printed as separate pamphlets. The Manual when completed will contain thirty-two chapters. In addition to those already printed, "State libraries," by Mr. Wyer, will be ready in June, and "Government documents," by the same author, is ready for printing. "Book selection," by Miss Bascom, "Catalog," by Miss Gooch, "Bibliography," by Miss Mudge, and "Library work with the blind," by Mrs. Delfino, are well advanced. Mr. Ward is to develop "High school libraries," and Miss Elliott will write of "Fixtures, furniture, fittings." "Special libraries," "Classification," "Pamphlets, clippings, maps, music, prints," "The public library and the public schools," and "Museums, lectures, art galleries and libraries" are still unassigned.

Besides printing four chapters of the Manual, several reprints have been issued. New publications planned include an A. L. A. "Index to general literature, supplement, 1900-1910," analytical cards for the fourteen volumes of "Great debates in American history," an index to kindergarten songs, a graded list of stories for reading aloud, "Cataloging for small libraries," a supplement to Kroeger's "Guide to reference books," and a pamphlet on library advertising and publicity.

*Advertising.*—As in previous years, the principal advertising has been done by direct circularization of libraries, as this has been found the most effective way of reaching the libraries of the country. Advertisements have, however, been continued regularly in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, with occasional small announcements in the *Dial*, the *Survey*, etc. Review copies of new publications are sent to about a dozen magazines and some of the prominent newspapers. It is the aim of the board to keep all the libraries of the United States and Canada informed of the publications issued by the board.

Particular efforts this year have been put forth to advertise the A. L. A. *Booklist*. In the fall a select list of the "live" libraries which do not subscribe to the *Booklist*, or are not supplied through their state library commissions, was appealed to, about 500 circulars being mailed to as many libraries accompanied with a sample copy of the *Booklist*. This resulted in about 75 new subscriptions. In January, 317 of the leading booksellers were addressed, the value of the *Booklist* to their business explained, and sample copy sent. This resulted, however, in only 20 new subscriptions.

HENRY E. LEGLER, *Chairman*.

## WASHINGTON MEETING OF PUBLISHING BOARD

The Publishing Board held a meeting, May 26, in the New Willard Hotel. Those present were Chairman Legler, and Messrs Andrews, Bostwick, and Wellman.

Consideration of certain matters connected with the A. L. A. *Booklist* first received the attention of the Board. Miss Massee, the editor of the *Booklist*, appeared before the Board and joined in the discussion of certain phases of the work. The Board fully and frankly discussed the question of changing the name of the *Booklist* in compliance with the request of the Council at its mid-winter meeting that a report on the *Booklist* be submitted by the Board to the Council. Messrs. Andrews and Wellman were appointed a committee to draft a report for presentation to the Council embodying the Board's views on this subject, and presented their report at the meeting of the Council on May 28. (Their report will be found incorporated in the minutes of the Council.)

The suggestion was made that a supplement to the *Booklist* calling attention to books suitable to the smallest libraries, the number not to exceed approximately 120 titles a year, be published. It was voted that this matter be referred to the editor of the *Booklist* and the chairman of the Publishing Board with power.

Plans are under way for the publication of a book on plans of small library buildings, a pamphlet listing certain exceptions for the subject headings in a children's catalog, a new edition of Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries," a list of all material available without cost which would be useful to small libraries, an index to kindergarten songs, a supplement to the "A. L. A. Index to general literature" and cards for "Great debates in American history."

The New York Public Library, at its own request, has been relieved from contributing copy to the analytical periodical card work and the University of Illinois Library has consented to take up the work. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the New York Public Library for its services extending over a period of several years.

A number of other matters of routine business were transacted.

## PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The sixth annual meeting was called to order Tuesday afternoon, May 26, by the chairman, Miss Corinne Bacon, who announced that the formal business meeting would be held immediately after the close

of the program. A nominating committee was appointed, consisting of Miss Ernestine Rose, Miss Alice S. Tyler and Mr. Edward F. Stevens. They were requested to have their report ready to present at the business meeting.

The first section of the program was devoted to a symposium on "The fate averted from libraries by library school entrance examinations." The speakers were Miss June Richardson Donnelly, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone and Miss Mary Wright Plummer.

Miss Donnelly said that the examination was but *one* means of testing but *one* qualification of a candidate, the educational and cultural background; but that it was a convenient help to the great problem of fitting the vocation and the worker. That, in doing this, there were three elements involved.

(1) The importance of safeguarding the libraries in every way from getting assistants who were incompetent.

(2) The desirability, for the reputation and efficiency of the schools, of not admitting material which should be a clog.

(3) The even greater fundamental importance of testing the candidates as fairly and fully as possible, for their own sakes, that those unsuited to the work might be turned away before they had wasted time and money and had lost other opportunities which might have led to success, and that those who were well adapted to the work might be recognized, even when their formal academic credits might not seem, until so tested, to render them as eligible as others.

Miss Donnelly said, further, that the entrance examination might not be sufficient in itself, but that it did cut out automatically those hopelessly below par; and that, in addition, it tested the value of certificates given by educational institutions, and permitted the school to supplement its knowledge of the ability of the applicants in subjects which even college work might not have tested. A good examination should do more than test the memory of facts crammed for an occasion. It should test spelling and English, the ability to read and copy accurately from the printed page. It should show what fund of "things commonly known" the candidate owned; and should include questions planned to give the candidates an opportunity to show a grasp of the subject, to marshal their knowledge into a logical order, and to show what critical judgment they have.

Miss Donnelly said she had wondered considerably in recent years whether history, literature and languages were sufficient for ex-

amination, and whether familiarity with the natural sciences and sociological subjects was not as necessary for a library worker as the traditional subjects.

Finally, the examination should be used as a useful auxiliary to a preliminary broad education.

Following Miss Donnelly, Miss Rathbone said that the profession at large was responsible for the attraction to library work of the most fit among the on-coming generation. That among those thus attracted, it was the function of the library schools to select. Selection implied rejection, the aspect implied by the title of the symposium.

The title suggested two questions: (1) *What was the fate to be averted?* (2) *Was it averted by the library schools?*

In answer to these questions, Miss Rathbone said that the fate was, presumably, the invasion of the profession by the ignorant, the inefficient, the lazy, and all the other well-known varieties of the unfit. As to whether the fate was actually averted, she stated that to do so would mean to guard all gate-ways into the profession, which it was evident the schools could not do.

Even for the schools themselves, this fate was not averted by the entrance examinations. Every school graduated students of whose fitness there was some doubt; on the other hand, desirable material was sometimes shut out. On the whole, the examiner could tell at least as much about an unseen candidate by a skilfully planned examination as by any other means; less from the amount of definite information given than by the presentation of subjects. Judgment, power of discrimination, systematic and orderly habits of mind, originality, resourcefulness, mental alertness, could all be tested; and such an examination constituted at least as fair a test of such qualities as did the possession of an A.B. or a Ph.B.

Miss Rathbone felt that the Pratt Institute entrance examinations had done as much to guard that school, if not the profession at large, from the invasion of the unfit, as any other form of entrance requirement could do.

Miss Plummer opened her part of the discussion by showing in what three ways library school entrance examinations differed, or should differ, from the final examinations given in high schools and colleges. (1) The school or college knows its student—the library school, as a rule, examines a stranger. (2) The school or college examines on a definite course of instruction to see if the

student retains correct impressions. The library school has to discover a test of the contents of a student's mind in certain large fields of knowledge related to library work. (3) The school or college is preparing for no definite or limited purpose, and will have no opportunity of testing its product in actual work. The library school must test its students' educational equipment for a definite work, since its product will be put to work immediately upon graduation; and its failure in respect to education will probably reflect upon the library school as being unable to give a real test.

Miss Plummer said that, for these reasons, it was not safe to accept without question the diploma of high school or college. She emphasized the point that correct answers to questions were not all that should be considered significant in an examination. Honesty, frankness, depth of information, versatility, social and educational background, maturity, sense of proportion and values, and many other qualities, as well as their opposites or negations, might be read between the lines of an examination paper.

This point was illustrated by a number of curious answers to examination questions, which were illuminating and suggestive; and which, as Miss Plummer pointed out, showed one reason why librarians have such hard work to get themselves recognized as a profession.

A protest was registered against the admission, by libraries, to an educational work, of young people who have nothing in their heads as a result of their education.

The final point was a query as to whether it would not be possible to have grades of clerical work in libraries for those young people whose lack of education, of inherited cultivation, taste, and refinement, unfit them for work with books and the public, keeping the cultural, representative side of the work for those who have the educational and cultural equipment.

The next subject on the program was "The selective function of library schools," presented by Mr. Frank K. Walter. He emphasized one of the points made by Miss Rathbone, that the prestige of the profession depended primarily on the average ability of its members, and that it was essential to fix some standard of qualification necessary for those in its ranks.

He said that one excellent professional code had been formulated but, so far, it had been quite inoperative. The points of view of library trustees were many and diversified,



and their power of establishing their own local standards was practically unlimited. The selective principle, therefore, was perhaps applied nowhere else at present so thoroughly or consistently or on so large a scale as in the library schools.

They had, through their requirements for entrance and graduation, maintained fairly approximate standards; their course of study had been definite in subjects, methods and aim. The policy had been to keep out, from the start, the doubtful and the obviously unfit. The service rendered to the profession by this restrictive policy had been pretty generally recognized by librarians and trustees. Dr. Bostwick, at the Ottawa conference in 1912, said, "I want to emphasize the value of library schools as selectors, which it seems to me is very great, transcending even, perhaps, their great value as trainers."

The confidence generally shown toward library school graduates and the low percentage of failures among the students, amply justified the selective policy, and the library schools deserved the active support of the profession in their attempt to select.

A few suggested methods of support were, —to encourage good students to attend and to discourage others; to report points in which students had been successful as well as those in which they had failed; to resist actively the attempts of institutional heads to place the schools on a quantitative rather than a qualitative basis on the matter of admission; to point out to boards of trustees and legislative bodies definite cases in which the careful work of the schools had been of service to the community or the state.

The principle of selection needed to be impressed more insistently on conductors of training classes, summer schools and all other agencies which professedly train, or which properly can train, only for minor positions. The assistant, no less than the department head, should be carefully selected and carefully instructed.

The A. L. A. could very perceptibly raise the standard of the whole profession by encouraging the establishment of well-planned courses of training to replace the hit-or-miss methods which are so often all the minor assistants get, and by using its influence to have admission to any grade of library service limited to the very best persons possible under local financial limitations.

Dr. Azariah S. Root was called on to discuss the topic. He said that he was glad to have such emphasis placed on the selective function of the schools; and that he wondered

if the selective function had gone far enough; or whether there should not be a raising of the educational standard. This, however, would be dependent largely upon whether the libraries were ready to pay for the advance in standard.

Dr. Root approved heartily of Miss Plummer's suggestion that there should be a distinction between the clerical worker in a library and the more highly educated and trained worker. With this distinction, libraries could take a general standard of higher wage to maintain their highly trained assistants.

The next paper on the program was by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, on "Training for the work of the children's librarian."

Miss Moore spoke of the necessity for special training for this work, and gave the outline for assistants qualifying for the children's librarian's grade in the New York Public Library, to be used as a basis for preparing a thesis on the work of a children's room.

In preparing her own paper, Miss Moore had sent out a questionnaire to her associates in work, asking what library work for children really was, what subjects should be included in a one year course of special training for a children's librarian, and what subjects should be emphasized as best adapted to meet the needs in the work. From the forty-five answers received, and a survey of existing needs in the field of work with children throughout the country, Miss Moore made the following recommendation for a one-year course:

- (1) Weekly lecture and discussion on literature for children.
- (2) Weekly lectures and discussions relating to the children's room itself.
- (3) Supervised practice of a progressive character including, if possible, two months of actual administration of a children's room.
- (4) Lectures on children's rooms and their problems in large and small libraries, taking up history of library work with children, relation of library to child welfare movements, etc.
- (5) Field work; visits to museums, art galleries, schools, book shops, institutions connected with the welfare of children, etc.
- (6) Special courses to be made elective, outside the library at a university or special school where the library student would have the liberalizing influence of contact with other students.

Miss Moore said that the need for strong workers was so urgent that she was moved to ask that practice work in large libraries be given its full measure of value by library



schools, and by the libraries themselves, and that students specializing in work with children be taught to conceive of it in terms of more responsible accomplishment during their student experience.

Following Miss Moore, the chairman called for reports on any new courses in library training offered by either libraries or library schools during the year.

Dr. Frank P. Hill told of the course to be offered this coming year, by the Brooklyn Public Library, for training children's librarians.

Miss Alice S. Tyler reported on the course given by the Western Reserve University Library School this last year on "The public library and community welfare." She said that it had so far proved its value that it would be given again next year; and that, in order to make room for it, the cataloging course had been reduced by ten lectures, with no harmful results.

Miss Plummer reported a new municipal reference course to be given this next year by the Library School of the New York Public Library. This course was made possible by the fact that the New York Municipal reference library had recently become a branch of the Public Library.

Mr. M. S. Dudgeon spoke of the administration course given last year by the Library School of the University of Wisconsin. He said that this first year the legislative reference work had been emphasized, and that practical work had been done mostly with the state departments.

This closed the program, and, immediately following, the business meeting was called to order.

Miss Tyler, chairman of the committee on the revision of the by-laws, presented the committee's report, which was voted on, section by section, and adopted with very few alterations.

The nominating committee reported the following names for election to office for the coming year: Chairman, Miss Frances Simpson, assistant director, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.; vice-chairman, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, instructor, Library School, New York Public Library; secretary, Miss Julia A. Hopkins, principal, Brooklyn Public Library Training Classes. The secretary was directed to cast a ballot for the entire ticket. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JULIA A. HOPKINS, *Secretary,*  
*Professional Training Section, A. L. A.*

#### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

THE meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section took place on Tuesday afternoon in the small ballroom of the New Willard and was presided over by the chairman of the section, Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture. About eighty were present—the largest attendance the section has ever had. "Some opportunities and problems of the agricultural libraries" was the general subject. The meeting was opened by the chairman, who said that the afternoon would be largely devoted to open discussion in hope that a large number would take part and so become better acquainted with each other's needs and problems. The section was established largely to give impetus, to arouse greater interest in the opportunities of usefulness presented to libraries of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, many of which institutions do not yet give their libraries the attention and equipment they deserve. The section also hopes to be a means of carrying on certain co-operative undertakings helpful to all agricultural libraries, to help work out standard administrative policies for such libraries, to bring about closer relationship between them and the Department of Agriculture, to minimize waste of work and waste of money, and in general to increase the good results from the money available for agricultural libraries. Co-operative book-buying might be arranged, where each library would specialize on a single line with the understanding that books would be freely lent. In the field of indexing and in the evaluation of agricultural literature more could also be done.

The next paper was on the "Scope and current cost of libraries in the land grant agricultural colleges," written by Prof. William H. Powers, librarian of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, and read by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Prof. Powers would have the library be (1) a fairly good general library; (2) a good reference library in the college courses; and (3) as complete a working library as possible for the lines of research carried on in the college. For the annual upkeep of a library in an agricultural college of 600 students, he estimates that about \$1,800 would be needed. This would be used for books and binding only. Letters were sent to the twenty-five colleges of agriculture not directly connected with a university. From the replies sent by about a dozen of them, Prof. Powers arranged several tables of statistics.

Prof. Powers' paper suggested many interesting points for discussion and showed clearly

the possibility, through co-operation, of working out some standards of administration for the libraries of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The value of such a standardization was also made apparent. It would simplify many problems in the administration of these libraries. There was, however, considerable difference of opinion among those present as to the adequacy of the salaries recommended by Professor Powers.

Mrs. Landon, librarian of the Michigan Agricultural College, in commenting on what Prof. Powers had said about borrowing books and periodicals from the library of the Department of Agriculture, said that her library made frequent use of this privilege. She also suggested the desirability of a union check list of the agricultural periodicals contained in the libraries of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

The next paper on the program was to have been one on "Agricultural periodicals" by Mr. Wm. M. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, but Mr. Hepburn was not able to be present and unfortunately his paper arrived too late to be read at the meeting.

Mr. Hepburn has made a special study of agricultural periodicals and the data which he has collected will no doubt be helpful when published, as the subject of agricultural periodicals is one which is of special interest to agricultural libraries and is, in a limited way, of considerable interest to many public libraries. The problem of which to take currently, which to keep permanently and which ones to index is a difficult one and we need all the light possible on the subject.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Co., was called upon for a statement as to his plans for indexing agricultural periodicals. Mr. Wilson said he had plans for undertaking an index to agricultural periodicals although there will be some delay in carrying out the plans. A vote was recently taken among about fifty libraries to determine what special fields should be covered and while he had thought that agriculture stood first he found that there was most demand for an index to literature on social problems. It is quite likely that that will be taken first, but agriculture will come second. By the first of next year he will probably be ready to begin it and it will cover the best periodicals, those that have a general or wide circulation, and government documents and pamphlets.

Following Mr. Wilson's remarks there was much animated discussion on various points which had been touched upon in the preceding papers. The public library's interest in agricultural literature was represented by Mr. S.

H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, and by Mr. J. F. Daniels, librarian of Riverside Public Library, California, both of which libraries have large collections of agricultural literature. Mr. Ranck called attention to the fact that there is a constantly growing interest on the part of people in the cities in every phase of agriculture and that his library is frequently asked for advice as to the best periodicals and books on various agricultural subjects. The work of the county library and its problems in getting agricultural information to the farmer in predigested form was touched upon by Mr. E. I. Antrim, a trustee of the Brumback Library of Van Wert county, Ohio. He also spoke of the need for the agricultural colleges and experiment stations to get into close touch with the various libraries of the states that they represent in order that the information obtained by these institutions and by the Department of Agriculture as a result of their investigations may be brought directly to the farmers.

Mr. Antrim was followed by Dr. E. W. Allen, assistant director of the Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture. As it is one of Dr. Allen's official duties to visit the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, he has had an unusual opportunity to see the needs and opportunities of their libraries. It was therefore a special privilege to hear from him at this meeting. He spoke in part as follows:

"The last speaker has touched upon a very important matter, it seems to me, that is, getting the information directly to the farmers, because the farmers are becoming more and more a reading people. We have just started in this country a new line of extension work which has been referred to, and which will rapidly take on a much broader scope, and will accomplish in a measure what has been suggested, for Congress has just passed an act, known as the Smith-Lever bill, which will provide for agricultural extension in every state in the Union. Five per cent. of the federal appropriation may be used for getting out popular publications. Some of the money will also be available for library purposes. A great deal of this extension work will be carried on through county agencies, a system which has already been inaugurated in many of the states in the North and South, and has proved its usefulness.

"If we should have an agent in every county we would have some 3,000 centers in this country which might act as advisors to country libraries, because there is a great demand, as I know by correspondence which comes to me from city, town and country libraries, for

available information as to publications relating to agriculture.

"I have gone around to the agricultural colleges and stations several times. There is a great diversity in these libraries, and in many places a great lack of efficiency. I believe myself that a librarian could be of the very greatest usefulness and could conserve the time of the investigators. I have sometimes thought that the field of the librarian in the experiment stations might be broadened a little by including some connection with the editing of publications. Librarians are trained to look at books from the standpoint of a finished product, and their work has given them good judgment as to arrangement, etc. If, in connection with their other work, it would not be a difficult matter for librarians to equip themselves along this line and give a little attention to the matter of proofreading, etc., I think they could be of immense assistance to the experiment stations in the better editing of station publications and in bringing about a greater measure of uniformity.

"This brings up the problem of how to make available good material that is in some of the best agricultural periodicals and which deserves attention. Through the *Experiment Station Record* we attempt to make a systematic review of the literature bearing on experiments as far as we are able to get hold of it, and through the indexes to make that available, but we do not attempt to take up popular articles. The extension workers will, on the other hand, need somebody to go over this good popular material and to call it to their attention."

In the discussion which followed Dr. Allen's talk there was much interest manifested in his suggestion as to the better editing of station publications and the part which librarians might take in the work. As a result, a committee was appointed to undertake the work of making some definite suggestions in regard to the form of station publications to present to the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at its meeting in Washington in November. The following were appointed as members of the committee: Miss E. L. Ogden, librarian, Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture; Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College; and Mr. Clarence S. Hean, librarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Another matter which called forth interesting discussion was the question as to whether it would be advisable for the section to attempt to prepare a small handbook on the arrangement and care of small agricultural col-

lections. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those present that such a handbook would be very useful, and it was voted that a committee be appointed by the chairman to consider the matter and to prepare the handbook if it was deemed feasible. As it is important that those on the committee be especially interested in the subject, the chairman made a plea for volunteers for the work. Suggestions as to the scope of the handbook are also requested.

The meeting adjourned with the appointment of the following committee to nominate a chairman for the next meeting of the section, namely, Mr. Charles R. Green, Miss Emma B. Hawks and Mr. A. B. Smith. The committee made its report at the close of the joint session of the League of Library Commissions and the Agricultural Libraries Section on Thursday morning and presented the name of Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis. The report of the committee was unanimously accepted, and Mrs. Kidder was made chairman.

CLARIBEL R. BARNETT.

#### CATALOGING SECTION

The two sessions of the Cataloging Section had a single program, or, in other words, the second session was an adjourned meeting continuing the unfinished papers of the previous day. As described by the chairman, Mr. Martel, the meetings were planned to give brief descriptions of the cataloging systems of a number of the notable department and institutional libraries of Washington, with special reference to the use of printed cards, their adaptation for large and small libraries, special catalogs, etc.

The meetings culminated both by force of the obvious deductions drawn from the papers read and by force of the logic of the situation, in the adoption of a resolution expressing the feeling of appreciation of the Cataloging Section of the work of Mr. Martel, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Hastings, and the staff of the Library of Congress, in planning and producing the printed cards. It was stated that this, the first meeting in Washington, since the issue of printed cards, gave an appropriate opportunity to the generation of catalogers who are enjoying the fruits of the labors of the Library of Congress to express their appreciation.

The thirteen speakers described the catalogs of their respective libraries, and in the telling, showed the strong spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness existing among them, and more especially between them and the Library of Congress. Owing to the generosity

of the latter library in lending its books, these special libraries in many cases file in their catalogs Library of Congress cards for books on their specialties, which they do not themselves possess, but which are in the Library of Congress. Other lines of co-operation were brought out, such as the printing of the department cards, and the printing of the special index headings used by the department or bureau (printed in brackets) in addition to the Library of Congress headings.

The code of classification was reported on by the committee having the work in hand; the report of the committee on the cost of cataloging was read at a session of head catalogers, held after the regular meeting. A wide range of opinion was voiced varying from a belief in a very mild to an extreme form of investigation.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. Edwin Wiley, University of California Library, chairman; Miss Mary Louise Sutcliffe, Library School of the New York Public Library, secretary.

Suggestions for subjects of discussion for the next convention were asked for, and among others advanced were the code for classifiers, and that of the training of catalogers. The latter subject raised considerable comment owing to the general opinion among those present, that the subject of cataloging is being neglected by the library schools.

EDITH P. BUCKNAM, *Secretary*.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

THE Children's Librarians Section met on Wednesday morning, with Miss Agnes Cowing, children's librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, in the chair.

The work of the Children's Bureau was described by its librarian, Miss Laura A. Thompson. The Bureau was established by act of Congress in 1912, as one of the four bureaus under the Department of Labor. Its duties are defined by statute as follows: "The said Bureau shall investigate and report....on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth-rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories," thus confining its work to investigation and publicity. It was provided with a staff of fifteen persons and an annual income of \$30,000, with which it has taken up the first of the subjects assigned to it; namely, infant mortality, a subject challenging the attention of

the whole civilized world. Since the decennial statistics of the United States Census Bureau leave a gap as to the number of infants who are born and die each year, the Bureau made a campaign of birth registration through a published pamphlet and a registration test, beginning its study at Johnstown, Pa., where homes were visited and records kept for a year of the child's life. The investigation, covering 1,533 cases, stirred up the authorities to better sanitary conditions.

Two important publications of the Bureau are: "Baby saving campaigns, a preliminary report of what American cities are doing to prevent infant mortality" and "Prenatal care," now in its fourth printing; to be followed by a pamphlet on the care during the first two years of life, about ready for the press.

In the field of child labor, the Bureau has prepared a review of the laws in the different states, which is soon to be published. It is also publishing a "Handbook of federal statistics of children" in four sections, the first already in print; and a compilation of the mother's pension laws in various states. It is besieged from all points with inquiries on the subjects of its investigations, which it is not the least important of its duties to answer, and which indicate the interest and value to the community of its work.

Following Miss Thompson's paper, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, New York Public Library, spoke of the great value of the Bureau in dignifying the work for children, and of its relation to the work of children's libraries. She quoted from Horace E. Scudder's "Children in literature and art," the right of every child to a happy childhood. While deploring the danger of child exploitation, and the superficiality of present children's literature, she prophesied that co-ordination of the different movements for child welfare will help to bring about a balance.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, defined as the aim of the library of the Bureau: To follow the movement of the world in children's literature rather than to collect children's classics. The contribution of the Bureau toward the child's right to happiness aims to give it a well body, a good home, healthy surroundings, and normal amusements. Miss Lathrop considered librarians the best aids in furthering child welfare because of their affable relation toward all the world, including parents, a more successful attitude than that of either teachers or sociologists, and she bespoke their advocacy of the literature of the Children's Bureau.



To Miss Hewins' inquiry, "What literature is the library of the Bureau accumulating?" Miss Lathrop replied, "Foreign literature on the subjects of its investigation, pamphlets, and reports." Miss Hewins suggested that the Bureau should work, not for children's libraries, but for parents and workers, that it should be an advisory library for adults. In response to inquiries about starting children's libraries she told of the first movement for a separate room for the children in Hartford and other libraries, and of the "home libraries" movement initiated in Boston, Pittsburgh, Hartford, and elsewhere, as a preliminary to the children's department in the public library.

Miss Cowing asked the possibility of co-operation in the matter of exhibits, and Miss Lathrop responded that beside having welfare exhibits, the libraries could help by gathering accurate information in each locality to enable the Bureau to keep their material constantly revised.

"Children's books," the second topic of the meeting, was ably presented by Miss Mary Ely, head of the children's department, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio. The problem of the cheap book was taken up and proved by the elimination of other sources of help to be strictly the librarian's problem at the present time. Miss Ely brought out the great sale of bargain books, the large proportion of them read compared with the reading of good books from the library, the attractive features of cheapness and excitement, and their vitiating influence. She told in detail of what she found in the largest book department in Dayton; namely, a few useful books and good editions on obscure shelves; so-called classics, "written down" till all literary value was eliminated; crudely colored, vulgar picture books; and most popular, long series of sensational stories with false standards of life, slangy expression, and poor paper and print. The book-seller, author, publisher, parent and teacher, she found, for the time being, unequal to solving this problem of the children's reading, and looked to the librarian, through exhibits, talks, lists, and less costly editions, to make good books read and desired. This paper will be reprinted in the *Publishers' Weekly* in an early issue.

Mr. Franklin K. Mathews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, talked of the Boy Scout library. He said that the movement was built on the gang spirit, the very factor which cheap authors had used to sell the "nickel novel." The leaders of the movement, in taking over the periodical *Boy Life*, used this spirit and hero-worship to build up

the paper while making it popular. He considered the book the greatest power over the boy in his 'teens, so that the pseudo "Boy Scout" literature is a menace, and the cheap book is but the "nickel novel" attractively bound. The library commission of the Boy Scout movement has secured the co-operation of publishers, authors, and book-sellers to establish the "Every Boy's Library" series along the lines of popularity by having good boys' literature reprinted in an inexpensive edition to satisfy the public demand for cheap books. The hope for good reading, in his opinion, lies with the parents, and in the co-operation of the librarian. Mr. Mathew's paper was printed in the *Publishers' Weekly* for May 30th.

Mr. Edward F. Stevens, librarian of Pratt Institute Free Library, stated that the children's librarians have united themselves to this movement and their suggestions have been used by its leaders. The Boy Scout movement takes the child where the children's room gives him up, at the age of twelve or fourteen, and carries him on, adolescent rooms, to supplement the children's rooms, being still an ideal of the future.

IRENE A. HACKETT.

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Following the joint meeting of the College and Reference Section with the League of Library Commissions on Wednesday afternoon, a business meeting, attended by twenty or more college librarians, was held.

At that meeting it was moved that the officers of the College and Reference Library Section make investigation as to the advisability of holding section meetings for the college librarians apart from those for reference librarians. A motion was also passed authorizing the officers of the section to consider the advisability of printing abstract papers previous to the convention meetings. After some discussion concerning officers and form of organization, it was the sense of the meeting that the present form be kept for another year at least. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Sarah B. Askew of New Jersey; associate members of the executive committee, Mr. H. S. Leupp of the University of California, and Prof. A. S. Root of Oberlin.

It was a disappointment to the college librarians present that more was not offered on the program for their special needs, but with the increasing number of branches of library service it becomes increasingly difficult to provide for everyone, and the college librarians can only hope that their turn may come next year.



## BRANCH LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The branch librarians met in the large ball-room of the New Willard on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Bostwick read the first paper, on "Conflicts of jurisdiction in library systems." Since the development of a departmental system in any large institution is usually gradual, resulting from the increasing need by its head of aid in administration, it follows naturally that sooner or later the division into classes will result in a cross-classification, with corresponding cross-interests. For example, the time comes when the children's librarian of a branch will ask whether she is responsible to the branch librarian or to the supervisor of children's work. The same possibilities of conflict exist between the branch administration and the central departments—book order, finance, cataloging, supplies, janitor, reference, or circulation. Dr. Bostwick suggested several ways of straightening out these difficulties, the best one being, of course, intelligent and courteous co-operation under the advice and orders of the librarian.

Dr. Bostwick's paper provoked considerable discussion. Miss Krum, of Detroit, felt that all differences of opinion should be adjusted in strict privacy between branch heads and the heads of departments. Miss Whitcomb, the head of a Chicago branch, said that in their library the branch librarian selected the children's librarian, and in general each branch was made as complete a unit as possible. Mr. Legler said he felt that supervisors hamper the work. The more able they are, the more they minimize the work of the branch librarian. Too many supervisors reduce the branch librarian to a position where she has only three functions, (1) to act as reception committee, (2) to answer the telephone, and (3) to keep statistics. Committees of branch librarians in Chicago consider special questions as they come up. Mr. Jennings advocated supervision of branches and also of children's work, while Mr. Seward, of Binghamton, felt that there is so much machinery that we lose sight of the movement, and no amount of system can replace personality. Miss Moore, of the New York Public Library, felt it most important to attract good workers, and a supervisor must be able to recognize personality and bring it in. The point was brought out that in cities like Louisville, where colored branches are being established, supervisors are absolutely necessary since the workers have had no library training.

"Reference work in branches, especially in connection with social service," was the title

of a paper written by Langdon L. Ward, supervisor of branches in Boston, and read by Mr. Jennings, of Seattle. Every district should have a clearing bureau of information. In Boston, with its thirty branches, the reference work varies with the constituency of each branch. Daily events are the hardest questions to furnish material for. Many social agencies in Boston use the public library freely. Every branch must know every social agency in its vicinity, and not only supply the material asked for, but from time to time suggest other matter of interest.

Miss Florence Overton, of the New York Public Library, read a paper on "Social service work in the branch," in which she described with considerable detail the work as carried on in the Yorkville branch, of which she was until recently the branch librarian. The public library branch is becoming more and more a community center in which the personality of the branch librarian is an important factor. The center of social work must be the branch librarian, aided by an efficient staff. She represents the public to the administration and the administration to the public. Community work in the city is much harder than in a small town, and must not be done at the expense of other kinds of library work, but so far as it does not interfere with the regular work it should be encouraged. Club meetings, lectures, classes in English, all are legitimate forms of community work for the branch library to undertake.

## TRUSTEES SECTION

THE meeting of the trustees' section was held in the red room of the New Willard, Friday morning. Judge W. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, presided, and the meeting was one of the most interesting of the conference.

Thomas L. Montgomery was the first speaker, his subject being the "Duty of trustees as to legislation." Mr. Montgomery said that so far as he knew the duty of a trustee in this respect was the same as that of any other citizen. He said he had been connected with the Pennsylvania legislature since the time when the application of the dog tax to library purposes was the only library legislation. In 1899, after an exciting last-minute campaign, the bill providing for a state library commission was passed on the last night of the session. This made no provision for money for the work, and for two years it was carried on by subscriptions from library trustees. The first year of the state library the appropriation was \$12,000, which has been increased from time to time to the present al-

lowance of \$30,000. Mr. Montgomery said that he had had less trouble with legislators than with educators who think libraries should be a part of the school system. He also said he thought of trustees as men of general importance in a community, rather than as having any special interest in libraries, and he thought they should take a more positive interest. Figure head trustees do more harm than good.

Mr. Montgomery was followed by Mr. R. R. Bowker, whose subject, "Should libraries be under municipal and state civil service?" he termed a conundrum, hard because it was complicated. He said he felt qualified to speak on civil service as he had been interested in the question since 1879, when he drafted the original civil service plank, afterward adopted in much modified form by the Republicans at Chicago. It was never intended to stop removals for cause, not to lock the back door, but to put suitable examinations in front. In the Brooklyn Library, of which Mr. Bowker is a trustee, he said he believed they had a model civil service and model relations between trustees and librarian. The trustees are kept fully informed of all library matters, with the result that clearer knowledge means less interference. Every stage of the apprentices' work is watched, examinations are held from time to time, and reports are made to the trustees. Salaries are graded, and increases are granted when recommended by the librarian. Some form of civil service in the library is desirable, the troubles incurred in working under it being nothing to those involved in working without it. The bogey of locality, however, should not be permitted. It will always be natural, other things being equal, to give preference to a local candidate, but when a graduate of a library school brings that school's certificate, the certificate should be considered equal to any local examination. The library being a technical institution, it is most important that all competitive tests should be conducted by library authorities from a library point of view.

Mr. J. T. Jennings, of Seattle, followed Mr. Bowker in a discussion of the same question. He believes in the principle of civil service, but thinks that any civil service system applied to libraries should be under the control of the trustees, not that of an outside state or municipal board. He questioned fifty-three large libraries of the country, and found only nine under a civil service regime. Eight of these nine promptly reported it unsatisfactory, while the ninth was non-committal. Twenty-eight of the libraries questioned are located in cities having civil service commissions, but

nineteen are exempted on the ground that personality, gumption and tact, cannot be tested by examinations. Neither the Library of Congress nor the British Museum Library is under civil service rules.

Arguments usually offered in favor of civil service are that it eliminates politics, selects the best candidates, is democratic, saves time, and protects from removal. In actual working many of these arguments do not hold. The system is far from ideal, though far better than the spoils system. Objection to civil service examinations by outside boards is based on the fact that in many cases the examination cannot furnish any adequate test, that geographical limitations imposed are absurd, and that it makes very difficult the removal of inefficient assistants. In the model charter prepared for Los Angeles the civil service experts recommend that removal power be placed in the hands of the appointing officer.

Mr. Jennings closed with the statement that the A. L. A. should go on record on this question of municipal and state civil service as it relates to libraries. If a city has two boards, library and civil service, both appointed by the same head, why should its most important task be taken away from the library board and given to the other board?

Speaking on the subject of "Should there be a pension law?" Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Public Library of Chicago, declared that such a law should be in effect in this country, similar to the method of pensioning the employees of the libraries of his city. Mr. Legler said the employees of the libraries of Chicago had been working under the pension system since 1905. An employee after twenty years' service is entitled to be pensioned, while those who are totally disabled after ten years' service also receive a pension. Annuities may be voted at the age of fifty-five, even if the length of service is not full.

He stated that when an employee is eligible to a pension he or she is examined by the pension board, consisting of two members of the library board and three employees. In the case of an employee being disabled a physical examination is made by a board of physicians, who report as to whether or not a pension should be given.

The maximum pension is \$50 and the minimum \$27.50 per month. Those employees receiving from \$600 to \$700 a year receive the lowest grade, while the rates increase up to \$50 for those receiving \$1,500 yearly or more. The employees, he stated, contribute, at their own option, 1 per cent of their salary to the pension fund yearly, while the fines secured from overdue books are also added to the fund.

He stated that last year these fines amounted to \$16,000. Mr. Legler said the pension fund now is about \$100,000 and that it draws interest of \$4,000 yearly. He said also that this amount in the fund is much larger than the pension roll. In answer to a question Mr. Legler stated that an employe withdrawing from the library service before the end of the term may get back one-half of all the money he had paid in. If an employe not a member dies, the nearest of kin gets one year's annuity.

The speaker declared that he did not see why employes of state institutions should not be pensioned as are the employes of big corporations.

Judge Porter, slated to discuss the question "Do the state liability and workmen's compensation acts apply to libraries?" asked leave to withhold his discussion and print it in the Proceedings, as action on this question is now pending in a case in Ohio, and he wished to incorporate the result into his remarks.

Dr. Frank P. Hill, in discussing the question "Should libraries be classified for the purpose of fixing a standard for salaries and vacations?" said there was no question of the need of higher salaries and longer vacations for library workers. Especially do the lower grades need increase in wages, as the initial salary now paid to newcomers is less than a living wage. If the graded service could be revised, with recommendation of more money for beginners, the libraries all over the country would be benefited. If at the same time the grading could be made more uniform, there would be less inducement to librarians to move from place to place, as increase in pay could only come from advancement in the grades. No librarian should try to take away another's assistant without consulting the chief affected, but on the other hand no librarian should try to hold back any assistant from going ahead as fast as possible.

"The relation of the library to the city government—municipal reference," was discussed by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis. The municipal reference library is not a library at all in the sense of fifteen or twenty years ago. It is, rather, a bureau of information, and should be in close relation with the public library to avoid wasteful duplication. It should be located as close as possible to the people using it, preferably in the city hall, and must be absolutely impartial and unbiased. Even in the interest of good reforms it is dangerous to take sides. It is practically the only non-partisan public institution at the present time, and must be kept so—one argument for associating it with the public library rather than any city department.

Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, spoke on the "Extension of the privilege of the city libraries to counties." Sixteen years ago, in April, 1898, the law was passed in Ohio for the extension of city library privileges to each county, and the tax levy was also extended. At once the Cincinnati trustees announced their willingness to take in any village library in the county and run it as a part of the city system. Six were taken in before the end of 1898. Now seven trustees have charge of the libraries of the whole county. Efficiency has been increased in the libraries and the administration has been satisfactory to all, the small libraries now having the benefit of the city's resources.

Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, was the last speaker of the morning. Her subject was "Some trustees—there are others," and she talked entertainingly of the various trustees with whom she had come in contact in various parts of the country—some of them so ignorant and short-sighted with regard to the duties and possibilities of their libraries that one wondered how their libraries ever managed to exist at all under their management; others, of open, progressive mind, pushing their librarians ahead by the force of their own personality.

#### JOINT MEETING OF NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE second annual meeting was called to order by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn. The opening address on "College and normal school courses in the use of the library and in children's literature," assigned to Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. commissioner of education, was delivered, in his absence, by Dr. Samuel P. Capen, specialist in higher education in the Bureau of Education. The library is a laboratory, the only one every one has to keep on using after school is ended. It is absurd to expect a student to use a laboratory without instruction. That teachers have not told students how to unlock the library is extraordinary. Statistics, analyzed by Dr. Wolcott in the report of the commissioner of education for 1912, on the spread of courses in the use of the library, were given. Figures for 1913, from manuscript in the Bureau of Education, show an increase of institutions offering such courses. These courses are of two kinds: (1) Those offering instruction in the technical part of library work; (2) those giving instruction in the use of books and in children's literature. The second is the more useful. Three publications mark the advance of library courses in schools. They are the re-

port to the National Education Association in 1905 of the committee on instruction in library administration in normal schools; the report of Mr. James V. Sturgis, principal of the Geneseo State Normal School, on the training of teachers in the use of books in the National Education Association's *Proceedings* for 1910, and the report of the committee on normal school libraries in the proceedings of the same society for 1913. These reports show that the movement is growing rapidly. The results receive favorable comment, for pupils are found to be able to do their school work faster. Library lessons should be given in high schools in order that normal schools may specialize on courses for teachers.

Dr. J. D. Wolcott, librarian of the Bureau of Education, told how the library of the Bureau may serve the schools. He said he wished to extend the service of the library and welcomed suggestions for its wider use. The library has a large collection of pedagogical material, both old and new, and an attempt is made to have it as complete as possible. While it is primarily for the use of the specialists of the Bureau and for the staff, he would be glad to make it a circulating and reference library for the whole United States as well as a clearing house for statistics and information. Books are loaned freely to public, university, and normal school libraries and to responsible individuals. Since last fall package libraries have been sent to school superintendents of towns, cities and counties. These libraries contain from twenty-five to fifty books, selected either by the superintendent or by one of the staff of the Bureau, bearing on the topics to be discussed in teachers' meetings. The bibliographic service furnishes free information to every one on educational topics, library work with children, and lists of books for school libraries. Reference lists on nearly 1,000 educational topics are on file and new lists are often compiled on request. The monthly record of current publications is sent free to any one who wishes it. Among other services the Bureau indicates government publications that can be used in school work, prints cards for educational books, and gives advice about organization of school libraries.

The school library exhibit, prepared by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, is to be maintained permanently and sent out to state and national meetings. The library hopes to undertake to collect and to organize a model school library. A chapter on library progress is a feature of the commissioner's annual report. A report of school library statistics, issued every five years, is to be issued this year.

A letter was read from Dr. Claxton, expressing his interest in library work and the conviction that "the time must soon come when every county will have at least one good central library with branches within all its villages and crossroad places, and with distributing points in all its schools. In addition to this every school should have a collection of books of its own."

Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., gave a survey of the school library situation. He characterized the situation as one of surprising hopefulness. The following publications have been issued since the last meeting: Miss Ida M. Mendenhall's report of the committee on normal school libraries, now published as a separate pamphlet by the National Education Association; Miss Martha Wilson's "Books for high schools," an A. L. A. reprint, and "Books for elementary schools" published by the state Department of Education in St. Paul; Miss Mary J. Booth's "List of geographical material which may be obtained free or at small cost," an A. L. A. reprint; Miss Mary E. Hall's "List on vocational guidance through the library," an A. L. A. reprint.

A statement on library service in schools and the status of school librarians was adopted by the library section of the National Council of Teachers of English at Chicago on November 28, 1913, and by the Illinois Library Association at Chicago on December 31, 1913. It was presented to the Council of the A. L. A. at Chicago, January 2, 1914, and referred to a committee. (Printed in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 39: 129, Feb., 1914.)

Other points which Mr. Kerr brought out were that school librarians should be organized as a section of the A. L. A. with work outlined and pushed forward from year to year by committees. Library topics should be secured for the general programs of teachers' meetings. A yearly revision of a school library purchase list should be attempted. Facts and statistics should be collected in regard to the number of school libraries, how used, and how supported. A study should also be made of an elementary school and high school library budget.

Mr. Joseph F. Daniels, librarian of the public library at Riverside, Cal., spoke of teaching library work to normal school students in 1896, at the State Normal School, in Greeley, Colorado.

The paper entitled "Southern high schools must have state appropriations for libraries," by Mr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, was read by Miss Annie F. Petty. In North Carolina state and



town supported high schools have had for support only the thirty dollars provided for elementary schools. The state library commissions and state universities are helping in establishing high school libraries and in North Carolina the establishment of a high school debating league has also helped. The great need is felt for the immediate provision of a state library fund for high schools.

Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley of the state Board of Education, at Nashville, stated the laws pertaining to school library work in Tennessee. Since 1909, school libraries have been part of the state educational scheme. The state Board of Education has been authorized to have a department of library extension which urges instruction in the use of books and in children's literature, makes exhibits and helps to correlate schools with public libraries. The remotest counties of the state have been penetrated. The greatest need in Tennessee now is for library instruction in its normal schools.

Miss Rosa M. Leeper, of the Dallas Public Library, discussed "School library work in Texas." A school library law is now being agitated as there is no provision for school libraries. Statistics show there is not one library book per child in the state.

Mr. F. K. Walter, of the New York State Library School, stated that during the past year he had tried to get teachers and superintendents to attend library institutes with the result that between thirty-five and forty per cent of those attending the institutes were teachers and school people. The courses given pupils in schools must emphasize the non-technical side of library work, teaching them to use reference books and the catalog.

Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the school library division, state Education Department, New York, said there were 11,000 school districts in New York and that all except 43 have school libraries. In rural schools the teacher is the librarian. When any school of high school grade appoints a librarian, \$100 is given by the state. Small communities may unite with the school board and employ a librarian jointly. The commissioner of education is to make rules in regard to the qualifications of the librarian.

The nominating committee, Miss Marie A. Newberry, Mr. Willis H. Kerr, and Miss Anna Hadley recommended the following, who were unanimously elected: President, Miss Martha Wilson, St. Paul, Minn.; vice-president, Mr. Joseph F. Daniels, Riverside, Cal.; secretary, Miss Fanny D. Ball, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The following resolutions were adopted before adjournment:

1. Resolved, That we record our profound pleasure and thanks for the very great and very helpful interest and co-operation of the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton; of Mrs. Claxton; of Dr. J. D. Wolcott, librarian of the Bureau of Education; both in this meeting, in the notable school library exhibit now a permanent part of the educational equipment of the Bureau of Education, and in the furthering of school library progress the country over.

2. Resolved, That we record our appreciation and thanks to the A. L. A. Publishing Board for its encouragement of the school library movement by the publication of several school library documents.

3. Resolved, That we record our conviction that as a part of their educational equipment and staff, all schools should avail themselves of the same highly efficient library organization and service with which the general public is served. We regard the properly equipped and administered school library as fundamental in modern educational work; it facilitates, applies, and enriches the whole process of education. We therefore endorse the statement adopted by the Council of the American Library Association at Chicago, Jan. 2, 1914.

4. Resolved, That this body make the proper petition to the Council of the American Library Association for the establishing of a School Library Section of the American Library Association.

5. Resolved, That we express to Miss Ida M. Mendenhall and Dr. John Cotton Dana our hearty appreciation of their thoughtful and indefatigable labors in the preparation of the school library exhibit of the Bureau of Education, which it is believed will prove to be a landmark in the history of American school library development.

6. Resolved, That we thank Miss Laura N. Mann, librarian of the Central High School of Washington, and the other school librarians of Washington, for their cordial welcome to us and their efforts in behalf of this meeting.

#### ROUND TABLE OF NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Miss Mary C. Richardson, of the State Normal School, Castine, Maine, led the round table which convened immediately after the close of the joint session.

Miss Gertrude Buck, of the State Normal School of Emporia, answered the question, Do teacher-librarian graduates find positions? They do find positions, but not all as teacher-librarians. At least they get the inspiration of the course and the children in their care get the benefit.

Mrs. P. P. Claxton, of Washington, D. C., who was to speak on the need of state supervision for school libraries, was unable to be present. Tennessee and Minnesota have a supervisor of school libraries in the Department of Education. There is a difference of opinion whether this work should be undertaken by the library commissions or by the Department of Education. The library commissions feel it is their work while teachers feel its force more if it is in the Department of Education. The library people do not know the work of the schools, while the school people are restricted in interests. The teacher knows the children, the librarian knows the books and both should work together.

Miss Lucy E. Fay, of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, spoke on the topic "Is there



need of standardizing library courses in normal schools?" Only a few schools give adequate training. A committee should be appointed to urge a minimum course of general library lessons, of children's literature, and of practice lessons in the grades. There should be a course for rural school teachers and one for high school teachers.

Miss Fay was appointed chairman of a committee to make a report on recommended courses at the next meeting.

Miss Julia A. Hopkins, of the School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, discussed "Some essentials in library instruction." The normal school student should know how to use the library, should have knowledge of the co-operation with public libraries, and should be fitted to teach the pupils in his care how to use the library. Restrict reference work to a few books and train the students how to select, from a group of books, the best book on the subject. Cataloging, confined to the use of the catalog, should be given to show filing arrangements and the relation of the subjects in the catalog. The correlation of work is of great importance. Classification is not one thing, reference another, cataloging another, but all taken together throw the library open to the student. The work should fit in with the work of the school and make the teacher feel that the library will lighten her work.

The question of getting pupils to read good books was discussed. Displays of new books, lists of over-Sunday books, and picture exhibits with books nearby, were suggested.

MARY J. BOOTH, *Secretary*.

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

Immediately after the joint session of the normal and high school librarians the round table of the latter was called to order by the chairman, Miss Anne Hadley, Gilbert High School, Winsted, Conn., with Miss M. A. Newberry acting as secretary.

The first speaker was Prof. Emerson, of the University of Vermont, who gave a most inspiring talk on "Some books of value to the high school teacher." Agreeing with an earlier statement that the library was a laboratory and the only laboratory that would be used on through life, he further stated that it was one great power that could be used to vitalize instruction in the high school. The high school pupils are in what Prof. Emerson chose to call the "cyclopedic age." Facts are their domain, therefore encyclopedias, handbooks, etc., must be in the high school library. This is especially necessary for those intending to go to college in order that they may have a

proper basis and foundation of facts through which they can interpret the newer problems. Too often, Prof. Emerson reminds us, do these people come to college without a proper knowledge of ordinary geographical and biographical facts. Then too, there must be the books which will give appreciation of the three great factors of life—literature, art, and science. Let there be literature first and foremost in which heart and soul appear, be it Shakespeare or Stevenson; art which shows a harmonious, dignified and complete relation of purpose and result, as illustrated in the Pan-American building or in the St. Gaudens statue; and science, the essence of truth, not mere technology but the narration of the great truths of scientific knowledge. If we send people out with a sense of literature, art, and scientific truth, then will the library serve as a laboratory through life.

Miss Cook of the Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio, mentioned the following titles as being very useful: "World's commercial products," Cochrane "Modern industrial progress," Mills "Searchlights on some American industries," Wiley "Foods and their adulteration," Olsen "Pure foods, their adulteration, nutritive value and cost," Kaup "Machine shop practice," Noyes "Handwork in wood," "Cyclopedia of modern shop practice." Prof. Emerson suggested also such titles as Ashley "British industries," Cunningham "Growth of English industry and commerce," Rogers "Six centuries of work and wages."

Miss Hains of City College, Baltimore, emphasized the fact that pupils should know books other than their textbooks and recommended original sources. "The librarian," she said, "may take him to the wood, but he must catch and cook his hare before he can partake thereof."

This discussion was followed by an excellent paper on "Library methods in the high school," by Miss F. M. Hopkins, Central High School, Detroit, Mich., who said in part that the high school librarian meets the pupils at an age when they are most open to the influence of idealism, most anxious to try their wings in lines of self direction, and in the most impressionable age when a taste for cultural reading can best be formed, or on the reverse side a liking for the commonplace can find its permanent hold. Surely our duty is clear. We must not only make known to them the bibliographical aids that exist, but must also reveal to them the wealth of material to which they can turn in their leisure hours.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the luncheon for which Miss Mann had arranged.

While further discussion did not prove feasible, necessitating the omission of two topics, all felt that the meeting with others and the consequent exchange of ideas was not only a valuable but delightful close to a most helpful meeting. M. A. NEWBERRY, *Secretary*.

#### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The League of Library Commissions held three sessions, two of them being joint meetings with the College and Reference Section and the Agricultural Libraries Section, respectively. The opening session, held in the large ballroom of the New Willard, Tuesday morning, was presided over by Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, and in the absence of the secretary Mr. Robert P. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, was appointed secretary pro tem.

The first paper was read by Mr. Johnson Brigham, of Iowa, on the topic "Our responsibility to the commonwealth." Mr. Brigham's watchword for the state commissions is "co-ordination, not competition." He said: "We have relied too much upon the worthiness of our cause and too little upon organization for offensive and defense action. With the aid of the parcel post, the commission can now extend its work in ways undreamed of in earlier days, and until the humblest citizen, wherever located, can avail himself of the advantages provided by the commonwealth, the library commission should not extend its field beyond the border-line of its present activities." Mr. Brigham especially deprecated the attempt of many library commissions (while making an exception of Wisconsin with its ample appropriations) to supply the legislative reference service which the state libraries could more adequately provide.

Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman, of Regina, Saskatchewan, presented a paper on the "Possibilities of the traveling library under the new law of the province of Saskatchewan." Mr. Honeyman believes that the library system should be under the commission of education, as a part of the educational system of the province. He also urges that the commission should include one intelligent and well-educated farmer, who has been a resident for some time, and knows local conditions. In answer to the question as to whether Saskatchewan had a parcel post, Mr. Honeyman said it did not yet exist but was being discussed. A supplementary statement on traveling libraries in other parts of Canada was made by Mr. J. W. Banton, of Toronto. "Reasons why the Wyoming State University sends out traveling libraries" were given in a letter from Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, the university librarian.

Mr. John A. Lapp, of Indiana, discussed "The legislative reference library as a separate department." He said that up to the present time there has been no constructive policy for legislative improvement, though both the state library commissions and state libraries have taken the matter up and have done good work. He agreed with Mr. Brigham, however, that both these agencies have other primary purposes from which they should not be distracted, and he felt that this work should be done by a separate bureau.

The relation of the state library to library extension was then discussed by Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, who enumerated the varied conditions under which the different state libraries operate, and described in some detail the situation in Pennsylvania.

Following a brief discussion of the papers, the publications committee made its report, which was in two parts. The first to be considered was on a buying and reading list for prison libraries. Need for such a list in New York state has seemed so pressing that the State Library there has undertaken on its own account to compile and issue at an early date an annotated, classified list of about 1,000 recommended titles. The committee therefore urged the league and the A. L. A. to arrange for the formal adoption of this list. Miss Elva Bascom read a report on study outlines, describing the progress of negotiations with Mr. H. W. Wilson for the preparation of such a series. Mr. Wilson, who was present, said he was ready to go ahead as soon as arrangements satisfactory to the league could be completed and a suitable editor selected. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Wilson before leaving Washington to try to make some definite plan.

The report of the committee on publicity for commission work was presented by Miss Baldwin, who also submitted for discussion and criticism a brief circular intended for distribution stating the general purpose of library extension work.

The report of the committee on aid to new commissions was presented by Miss Caroline F. Webster, of New York. A questionnaire was sent to each library and women's club in eleven states having no library commission. From the paucity of responses it was evident that a campaign of education would be required before the necessary legislation could be secured, and recommendations for the best way of carrying on this campaign were made.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Matthew S. Dudgeon; first vice-president, Miss Caroline F.

Webster; second vice-president, Miss Mary Downey; secretary-treasurer, Miss Julia A. Robinson; publication committee, Asa Wynkoop, Miss Elva S. Bascom, Miss Sarah B. Askew.

At the second session on Wednesday afternoon, which was a joint meeting with the College and Reference Section, Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the Library of Congress, read a paper on "How the Library of Congress serves the people of the several states." This was illustrated by an exhibit of the publications of the Library of Congress, including specimens of the work by the photostat in reproducing pages of books, etc.

"The reference function of the small library" was discussed by Charles E. Rush, of St. Joseph, Mo., and was followed by a paper on "State reference work through the small library station or small club," by J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library School. These formal papers were followed by discussion in which Miss Anna A. MacDonald, of the Pennsylvania Commission, spoke on "What the small library can do," and Mr. Carl H. Milam, of Birmingham, Ala., told "What the state can do to help the small library."

Mr. Bliss said that he noticed a tendency in some of the states to have a number of institutions undertake the work of circulating books through the state without any regard to what others were doing in the same line. In this way some confusion and duplication of effort and expense is caused. He thought it would be far wiser to have it recognized that the Free Library Commission is the proper body to which to direct requests for assistance. The commission then could get the required material from any source which is available. In this way the work could be centralized and carried on most economically and to the greatest advantage.

The third session, held Thursday morning, was a joint meeting with the agricultural libraries section. Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the Department of Agriculture, was unable to present his paper on "The county agent and his relation to rural library work," and his place was taken by Prof. W. D. Working, of the same department. This paper was followed by a discussion of "Publicity work for the county farm adviser" by Charles H. Williams, secretary of university extension at Columbia, Mo. "Present state systems of library work for rural communities" were discussed by Miss Frances M. Hobart, of Vergennes, Vt., who took up the work in the eastern states, and Miss Mary E. Ahern, who told what is being done in the Middle West. Clarence S. Hean,

librarian of the State Agricultural College of Wisconsin, presented a paper on "Possibilities of library co-operation with the farmers' institute and short course," in which he showed the need of such co-operation and made some definite suggestions as to the best means of supplying help. In closing, the chairman called on the Hon. W. A. Lloyd to tell something about the Smith-Lever bill, now before Congress, which is intended to assist in the work being done by the county agents.

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The ninth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries opened with an informal session held at 10 a. m., Monday, May 25, in the Red Parlor of the New Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

After opening remarks by President Franklin O. Poole, of the Association of the Bar, New York City, the reports of the secretary, treasurer and various committees were read, accepted and ordered printed. The committees on legal bibliography, reprinting of session laws, national legislative information service, Latin-American laws, catalog subject headings, law libraries and law librarians were continued, their personnel to be subject to change at discretion of the president.

An invitation from the Library Association of the United Kingdom to attend its meetings at Oxford, in September, was read and Mr. C. F. D. Belden, state librarian of Massachusetts, was appointed delegate to represent the Association.

On motion of Mr. T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C., the president appointed a committee of three to consider the adoption by the Association of a system of symbols to indicate the pagination of books, with exact definitions of each, and other rules and definitions for use in describing books and cataloging them, such system and definitions to be reported to the Association at its next meeting.

Mr. F. D. Colson of New York State Law Library not being present, his paper on developing and improving the *Law Library Journal*, the official organ of the Association, was read by Mr. Hendrickson of St. Paul, Minn.

The second session was held Monday at 3 p. m., and consisted of a round table on the "Needs of small law libraries." Miss Claribel H. Smith, of Hampden County Law Library, Springfield, Mass., who arranged the program, presided, and the entire afternoon was given over to the consideration of the subject.

Two formal sessions were held on Tuesday, May 26, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., when the following addresses were made:

The functions and jurisdiction of the Court of Customs Appeals, by Hon. William L. Wemple, assistant attorney-general of the United States.

Some auxiliaries of statute revision, by Mr. Arthur F. Belitz, assistant reviser of Wisconsin.

English law libraries, by Mr. George F. Deiser of Hirst Free Law Library of Philadelphia.

Legal literature of Latin-America, by Mr. C. H. Babcock, Washington, D. C.

The monthly list of state publications, by Dr. H. J. Harris, chief of the division of documents of the Library of Congress.

The genesis of an Act of Congress, by Mr. Henry L. Bryan, editor of laws, State Department.

Bill drafting, by Mr. Middleton Beaman, in charge of legislative drafting research at Columbia University, New York.

The election of officers for 1914-15 resulted as follows: President, E. J. Lien, state librarian of Minnesota, St. Paul; first vice-president, C. Will Shaffer, State Law Library, Olympia, Wash.; second vice-president, Mrs. Maud B. Cobb, state librarian of Georgia, Atlanta; secretary, Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Edward H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass; executive committee: president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, all ex-officio, and F. O. Poole, New York City; E. O. S. Scholefield, British Columbia Legislative Library, Victoria; Frederick W. Schenk, Law Library, Univ. of Chicago, and O. J. Field, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD, *Secretary*.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The seventeenth annual meeting of the association was held at Washington, D. C., May 27-28, 1914, with an attendance of approximately fifty at each session. It was unfortunate that the rooms available for sessions were both hot and noisy, so that those present sat in discomfort and heard with difficulty, yet perhaps nowhere in Washington could one have escaped the heat of that trying week.

The first session, held in the red parlor of the New Ebbitt Hotel, Wednesday morning, the 27th, at 9:30, was opened by President Wyer, who delivered the president's address, entitled "The state library and its librarian." The report of the secretary C. B. Lester, fol-

lowed, showing progress in various state libraries during the year just closed, and supplementary remarks were made from the floor by the state librarians of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Mississippi and Connecticut. In particular, Mr. Brigham reported that the State Library of Iowa had received 2500 volumes from the State Medical Society as the nucleus of a medical department, the society to appoint therefor a trained assistant librarian.

The secretary reported for the executive committee regarding the present condition of the association. Thirty-nine libraries now belong and are demanding better meetings, better printed proceedings, and better committee work. The committee recommended that the proceedings be printed hereafter in the A. L. A. conference proceedings as was formerly done. The report was accepted. Mr. Godard explained the circumstances which had delayed the printing of the 1912 proceedings.

Dr. McIlwaine, of Virginia, for the committee on public archives, presented an elaborate report, only part of which he read. He indicated the results of a questionnaire sent out by Mr. Wyer asking for information as to methods of classification and shelving of archives, and read the replies for Alabama (by Dr. Owen), for Iowa (by Miss Ethel Virtue) and for Mississippi (by Dr. Rowland), as of special value. In Mississippi the archives are arranged chronologically, with reference to the state's history, as if they had been systematically filed from the beginning.

The session closed with an address by Henry J. Harris, chief of the division of documents of the Library of Congress, on "The Library of Congress and the state libraries." He reviewed those activities of the national library which are of especial service to the state libraries, namely: the publication of the Monthly List of State Publications, the inter-library loans, the distribution of surplus material (now at about 35,000 pieces annually) and the printed catalog cards. He reminded those present that the proof-sheets of the cards are sold at a nominal rate, and emphasized his belief that the state libraries might with advantage make wider use of this service. He called attention also to the checklist of foreign documents in the Library of Congress now in preparation by his division, the first two parts of which, covering Germany and Australia, will before long be ready. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Library of Congress would be of interesting helpfulness to the state libraries in the future.

The second session was held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 in the white parlor of the New Ebbitt. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the



division of public documents of the New York Public Library, spoke on "The civic bibliography of to-morrow." Calling attention to the awakening civic consciousness of the American people and the recent establishment by universities and other institutions of training courses for civic service, she showed how this work created a demand for bibliographical material which the libraries must supply. There are two fundamental bibliographies on municipal problems: Brooks's, first published in *Municipal Affairs*, in 1897, and Munro's, now in preparation for publication by Harvard University. But the student of civic training needs much help not to be found in any bibliography; hence the librarian must widen his field. As trade follows the flag, so must bibliography follow its subject. The librarian should watch all available newspapers and keep track of civic progress in other states. Present conditions are not met by orthodox bibliographies, as is indicated by the work done in municipal research bureaus and by the recent growth of information services. There must also be a standard classification of civic terms, to overcome the difficulties now met in the wide variations in terminology in civic subjects. In conclusion Miss Hasse urged the appointment of a committee to take up the matter of a national program of civic bibliography.

John A. Lapp, director of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information, reported for the committee on co-operation between legislative reference departments. This report was essentially similar to his report to the Special Libraries Association, which will be found on pages 86-88 of *Special Libraries* for June 1914.

Mr. Godard presented a resolution urging Congress to take action toward a national legislative reference bureau competent to serve both federal and state governments. Adopted.

Mrs. M. C. Spencer, state librarian of Michigan, reported, as chairman of the committee on exchange and distribution of documents, the following recommendations: (1) That state exchanges be made as widely and generously as possible, without regard to the practice of reciprocity on the part of the recipient; (2) that so far as possible this distribution be extended to other institutions; (3) that the state library be the distributing office; (4) that state library sets of documents be made as complete as possible; (5) that a committee be appointed to urge closer co-operation between the states; (6) that the Library of Congress be asked to publish a check-list of foreign laws in the private libraries of the United States; and (7) that

the association publish in its proceedings a list of those states which give away all documents under their control. It was voted to distribute to all state libraries a printed set of these recommendations.

The following officers were chosen for 1914-1915: President, J. L. Gillis, California; first vice-president, Thomas M. Owen, Alabama; second vice-president, C. F. D. Belden, Massachusetts; secretary-treasurer, C. B. Lester, Wisconsin. The appointment of the various standing committees was left to the incoming president.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association was held at the New Willard Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, May 27-28, 1914, the daytime sessions in the mezzanine parlor and the evening sessions in the Gridiron room. Notwithstanding the excessive heat in both meeting-places, the attendance at the principal sessions was large. An unfortunate feature that prevented many persons from full enjoyment of the meetings was the failure of several speakers to make themselves heard. After making due allowance for street noises, it seems evident that the meetings contained a warning of conditions to be avoided at future conventions. As, however, most of the papers have appeared in the proceedings of the association (*Special Libraries*, June, 1914), members who failed to hear any part of them will be able to read them in full. For the same reason no attempt is made here to summarize any of the papers so printed.

At the opening session, Wednesday afternoon, the general subject was "Co-operative information getting; what has been done and is being done; what may be done." The following papers were read: by John A. Lapp, of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information, "The Public Affairs Information Service;" by A. G. S. Josephson, Chicago, "The Index Office—its nearer purpose and its larger aim;" by G. W. Lee, Boston, "The Boston Co-operative Information Bureau in the light of three years of service;" and by R. H. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, "Co-operation and the special librarian." A paper by Eugene F. McPike on "Inter-communication: national and international," suggesting an international federation for communication among investigators, collectors, etc., was not read, owing to the author's absence, but appears in the proceedings above referred to. Discussion centered chiefly about the remarks of Mr. Macfarlane, of the Philadelphia Commercial



Museum, who called attention to the importance to libraries of having on hand directories of important cities, both domestic and foreign, particularly of commercial cities.

Wednesday evening was given over to round-table discussion, held for the most part in the Gridiron room. At the round table on municipal reference libraries, Mr. Lester, leader, a report was read by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Blackall on her work in outlining guide headings for an index to the council proceedings of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. This work was a special assignment in connection with the course of study in library administration and public service added last year to the training course of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Eau Claire, with its 25,000 inhabitants, was chosen as a typical small city. It is hoped that out of this work a practical working basis may be evolved for the uniform indexing of documents of second, third and fourth-class cities.

The round table on training for special library service was led by Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who told of the method followed in Wisconsin, where persons already having some special education are trained in library science in addition. Special knowledge in a given field is pre-supposed; general knowledge will not do. Such persons are taught classification, cataloging, and reference work. They get substantially all that a library student would get in a one-year course, as well as practice in the actual work of the legislative reference library. The plan is not a short-cut into the library profession, but an attempt to take persons of special knowledge and ground them in the fundamentals of library science.

Miss Plummer spoke briefly of the plans for the municipal reference course at the New York Public Library, which will approach the task from the opposite direction: that is to say, librarians will be taken and trained to be effective in municipal reference work. She believed it would be hard to get specialists to take library courses because they generally have better opportunities in their own fields than they could obtain as librarians.

Discussion seemed to indicate that the Wisconsin method was favored for the production of high-grade special librarians, while the New York plan would supply the need of trained assistants for such librarians.

The round table on classification systems for special collections was led by G. W. Lee, of Stone & Webster, who recommended the Dewey decimal system as "at least 75 per cent good."

Mr. Dudgeon proposed that members of the association should arrange to interchange ideas within groups, according to the nature of their libraries, to the end that each group should adopt a standard expansion of the Dewey classification.

Mr. Marion asked why libraries did not more generally adopt the expansions of Dewey worked out by the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels.

Mr. Handy told why it was necessary for him to devise a new system of classification for the Insurance Library at Boston. For the purposes of that library he had found the Dewey classification insufficient; for one thing it scattered fire protection engineering in five groups, whereas he needed to bring all that material into one group. His system could, however, be attached to the Dewey by anyone at any time. Had the Library of Congress classification of fire insurance been completed at that time he would not have been obliged to work out his own system.

On motion of Mr. Dudgeon it was

*Resolved*, That this round table request the executive committee of the Special Libraries Association to appoint a committee, representative of the several groups of special libraries, whose duty it shall be to report at the next meeting a scheme for making uniform classifications within each group.

Other round tables discussed: "Clippings and magazine articles in a special library," Mr. Marion, leader; "Special library publicity," Mr. Brainerd Dyer, publicity manager for the National Carbon Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, leader; and "Co-operative analytic indexing of engineering societies' proceedings," Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, leader. At the last-mentioned round table, Messrs. Cutter, Gamble, Marion, Morton and Johnston and Miss Eleanor Frick were appointed a committee to look into the matter further.

A round table on "Collection of material for sociological libraries" was conducted in the Munsey building by Miss Ono Mary Imhoff, librarian of the International Health Commission, Washington.

The subject of the Thursday morning session was: "The place of the special library in other than academic efforts for training to greater efficiency in business, commerce, government, and industry." John Cotton Dana, in a paper entitled, "A national center for municipal information," recommended the establishment of such a center by the librarians of the country. He recommended also the establishment of a bureau of information concerning libraries and their work and the work of

related enterprises, a service which would be of assistance not only to librarians but to corporations and institutions desiring to establish libraries. These suggestions bore fruit in resolutions adopted later.

Miss Orpha Zoe Massey, librarian of the Retail Credit Company of Atlanta, Ga., read a paper describing the methods by which this corporation endeavors to hold the loyalty and develop the ability of each employee through the library. This system was also quite fully described by Miss Massey in an article in *Special Libraries* for December, 1913, which was summarized on p. 170-171 of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February, 1914.

A paper on "The special library and public efficiency" was read by Edward A. Fitzpatrick, secretary to the committee on practical training for public service of the American Political Science Association, and will be found in the proceedings of the association.

In the spirit of the second suggestion in Mr. Dana's paper, it was voted that the executive committee publish a handbook of information regarding special libraries, to consist of the best articles describing various special libraries that have appeared in the association periodical *Special Libraries*.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington; first vice-president, Elizabeth V. Dobbins, librarian of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York; second vice-president, R. A. Campbell, librarian of the Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Guy E. Marion, librarian of Arthur D. Little corporation, Boston.

On Thursday evening the association listened to the deferred paper by E. C. Wolf, manager of the Employment and Instruction Department of the Curtis Publishing Company, on "Collected information in print and the training of employees." This paper appears in the printed proceedings. On Mr. Wolf's motion it was

*Voted:* That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the business library problem in corporations, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of employees, and to develop concrete methods to be furnished corporations which desire to establish such libraries.

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Mr. Handy was continued as a committee of one on publicity.

Mr. Campbell presented a resolution calling for the appointment by the chair of a committee of five to investigate and make recommendations upon the location, support, organization and maintenance of a national bureau of information on municipal affairs. The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Dana, Lapp, Flagg, Ranck and Campbell were appointed the committee.

After other minor business had been disposed of the meeting adjourned.

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## Library Schools

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### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE exhibit "Making of a book" prepared and lent by Charles Scribner's Sons, was displayed in one of the school rooms, April 29-May 9. In addition to the Scribner exhibit, which illustrated by photograph and specimen the different stages of book making, a large amount of other material from the State Library was also on exhibition. This consisted of fine bindings (original and facsimile), illustrated books and mounted plates showing different kinds of illustrations and a collection of manuals and treatises on illustration and practical typography. The Library School and the State Library co-operated in the management of the exhibit. Mr. Tolman, Mr. Biscoe, Miss Woodworth and Miss Ellis attended to its installation, the students of both classes giving voluntary service as attendants and guides.

The libraries of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys in the vicinity of Albany held a library institute, under the auspices of the New York Library Association, in one of the school's lecture rooms, May 8. The meeting, which was one of the largest local library meetings ever held in the district, was attended by many of the students.

In addition to the regular summer session, which began June 3, a library institute for district school superintendents will be held during the first week of July. At this institute only those problems of book selection and library organization which directly affect small rural school libraries will be discussed. The discussions and lectures will be supplemented by an exhibit of books suitable for school libraries.

Two lectures have recently been given by specialists from the staff of the University of the State of New York. The first, on "Principles of artistic bulletin making" was given May 5 by Mr. Royal B. Farnum, special-

Museum, who called attention to the importance to libraries of having on hand directories of important cities, both domestic and foreign, particularly of commercial cities.

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THE exhibit "Making of a book" prepared and lent by Charles Scribner's Sons, was displayed in one of the school rooms, April 29-May 9. In addition to the Scribner exhibit, which illustrated by photograph and specimen the different stages of book making, a large amount of other material from the State Library was also on exhibition. This consisted of fine bindings (original and facsimile), illustrated books and mounted plates showing different kinds of illustrations and a collection of manuals and treatises on illustration and practical typography. The Library School and the State Library co-operated in the management of the exhibit. Mr. Tolman, Mr. Bischoe, Miss Woodworth and Miss Ellis attended to its installation, the students of both classes giving voluntary service as attendants and guides.

The libraries of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys in the vicinity of Albany held a library institute, under the auspices of the New York Library Association, in one of the school's lecture rooms, May 8. The meeting, which was one of the largest local library meetings ever held in the district, was attended by many of the students.

In addition to the regular summer session, which began June 3, a library institute for district school superintendents will be held during the first week of July. At this institute only those problems of book selection and library organization which directly affect small rural school libraries will be discussed. The discussions and lectures will be supplemented by an exhibit of books suitable for school libraries.

Two lectures have recently been given by specialists from the staff of the University of the State of New York. The first, on "Principles of artistic bulletin making" was given May 5 by Mr. Royal B. Farnum, special-



ist in art education for the university and author of several monographs on interior decoration; the second, on "Visual instruction," was given May 11 by Mr. A. W. Abrams, chief of the Visual Instruction Division. One of the school lecture rooms has been fitted with opaque curtains and electric light connections for the use of lecturers using lantern slides.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE

THE third term program consisted, as usual, of two mornings a week of classroom work, about twenty-seven hours of practical work, and a half day of library visiting. In addition to the practical work in our own library, the courtesy of the technology and documents divisions of the New York Public Library and of the Girls' High School Library of Brooklyn was extended to students wishing to specialize in these directions. One student also worked one day a week in the children's department of the New York Public Library. Four students took part in the survey of Essex county that was undertaken by the Bureau of Municipal Research. One day a week was spent in this way, and the students reported on their work each week, so that the whole class had the benefit of their experience.

Visits have been made to the administrative department of the Brooklyn Public Library and to the Bedford branch, where Dr. Hill showed the plans for the new Central Building. The main building of the New York Public Library was next visited, the whole afternoon being spent there, after which the students were entertained by the Library School of the New York Public Library. A very delightful afternoon was spent in Englewood, N. J., where the architectural problem of a house made over into a library, coming, as the visit did, just after Mr. Eastman's lectures on "Library buildings," presented an interesting, concrete illustration of his lectures. Another afternoon was devoted to the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Sage Foundation Library. These visits were closely related to Miss Hopkins' lectures on "Community organization" and to the reports on the Essex county survey. Visits have also been paid to the Newark Public Library, the Children's Museum, the Brooklyn Institute Museum, Columbia University, the Society of Civil Engineers, and the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. at Garden City.

Mr. W. R. Eastman, of Albany, gave his usual course of six lectures on "Library buildings" the week of April 13 to 18. Miss Plummer's illustrated course on the "History of

libraries" took place on three consecutive Tuesday afternoons, April 21, 28, and May 5. On Tuesday afternoon, May 12, Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian at Yale University, lectured on the "Administration of a college library."

We were so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. Charles C. Gardner, of Newport, formerly Miss Mildred A. Collar, of the Library School staff, for two courses, one on maps and one on indexing.

Miss Alice M. Colt, class of 1907, librarian of the Ferguson Library at Stamford, Ct., talked to the students on the financial administration of a library, on Tuesday afternoon, June 9.

Miss Anna C. Tyler, class of 1905, of the New York Public Library, was the last lecturer of the term, giving two talks on story-telling.

The Normal Course was offered to meet what seemed to be a need—that for trained librarians who should be trained teachers. It was recognized from the first that the difficulty would lie in finding enough library school graduates wishing such training to make up the class. Library school students seldom mean to teach, though teaching is often thrust upon them unexpectedly when it is too late to prepare for it. The course obtained a *succès d'estime* from librarians, but there have not been many applicants for it. It was found this winter that to carry on the work successfully would need a much larger appropriation another year, and this expenditure the trustees did not feel that the professional support shown justified them in meeting. The course has therefore been withdrawn. Our regret in losing Miss Hopkins' service is mitigated in part by the fact that she is to remain in Brooklyn as principal of the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library, and that she will continue to be one of our staff lecturers.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The spring visit this year included the following libraries: Princeton University Library, Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, Columbia University Library, New York Public Library (main building and four branches), Brooklyn Public Library and Brownsville branch, Newark (N. J.) Free Library and Business branch. Part of one afternoon was most enjoyably spent at Charles Scribner's Sons. The class also visited the library schools of Pratt Institute and the New York Public Library.

The hospitality shown by our library friends added much to the pleasure of the trip. We



were entertained at luncheon by the staff of the Trenton Public Library and by the Pratt Institute Library School; afternoon tea was served for us at the Newark Free Public Library, and the New York City Library School gave us a delightful dinner at the Port Arthur restaurant in Chinatown, followed by a walk through part of the East Side.

The trip was followed by five days' Easter vacation, after which the class did two weeks' practice work in the following libraries: Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the public libraries of Brooklyn, Newark, New York and Washington, D. C.

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

May 4-5. Three lectures, "Government documents," by Miss Mary L. Sutliff.

May 18. "Administration of a branch library," by Mr. Leon M. Solis-Cohen.

May 21. "Library binding," by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey.

May 21-22. Two lectures, "The library budget" and "Man versus the machine," by Miss Julia A. Hopkins.

Visits have been paid to the Library Bureau, Leary Stuart & Co., the Spring Garden branch of the Free Public Library, the Curtis Publishing Co., and the Bryn Mawr College Library.

The Drexel Institute Library School Association gave a dinner at the New Ebbitt, Washington, D. C., Thursday evening, May 28. Forty-seven were present. Miss June Richardson Donnelly, former director of the school, was the guest of the association. At the end of the dinner addresses were made by Miss Bacon, Miss Donnelly, and Miss Roberts, chairman of the committee appointed to consider the interests of the school and its graduates. It was reported that while the committee and other friends had not been idle, it had been impossible to arrange for the continuance of the school, but that hope had not been abandoned. A general discussion of the school situation followed and was closed by an appeal from the president to the alumnae to stand together and do all in their power for the school and the association.

June 4 was Institute Day. President Godfrey made a short address to the seniors of all departments of the Institute. First and second honorable mention was made for scholarship in each department. The Library School honors were carried off by Miss Gretta M. Smith and Miss Clara L. Voigt.

The library class was entertained on Monday afternoon, June 8, by Miss Eliza M. Fox, who gave a lawn party at her home in Logan.

A play entitled "Drexel spirit," by Gretta M. Smith, was read by Margaret T. Parker.

The president's reception was held Tuesday evening, June 9, and the general class day at Runnymede, Wednesday afternoon, June 10.

Commencement exercises were held in the auditorium. The following 17 students were graduated:

Helen Burns, West Chester, Pa. M.A. Dickinson College 1914.

Eliza M. Fox, Logan, Pa.

Catherine M. Guilford, Lancaster, Pa.

Helen L. Johnston, Haverford, Pa.

Mary B. Latta, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Fanny M. Libby, West Roxbury, Mass. B.A. Smith College 1912.

Mary R. Lingenfelter, Williamsport, Pa.

Margaret T. Parker, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Marion M. Pierce, West Chester, Pa.

Agnes W. Schultze, Bethlehem, Pa.

Gretta M. Smith, Grinnell, Ia. A.B. Grinnell College 1911.

Evelyn Somerville, Aliceville, Ala. N.S. Univ. of Ala. 1909.

Elizabeth W. Steptoe, Taylorsville, Va.

Maud I. Stull, Canton, Pa.

Leonore A. Tafel, Baltimore, Md.

Clara L. Voigt, Columbia, S. C. A. B. Elizabeth College 1907.

Glauce M. Wilson, Baltimore, Md. Queen's University, Canada.

Miss Bacon's address during July and August will be 50 Lexington street, New Britain, Ct.

CORINNE BACON, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The only senior lecture not already reported and the closing one of the year, was given to the administration seniors on "Work for children and children's rooms," by Annie Carroll Moore, of the New York Public Library, and was rather a seminar or round-table than a lecture. The class had some practice in book selection, and visits to assigned libraries with quizzes.

Final junior lectures not reported previously have been "Library conditions in the Far West," by Franklin F. Hopper, of the New York Public Library, and "Movements in education," four lectures, by Louise Connolly, Newark Public Library.

Junior visits to the close of the year were made on May 7 to the Newark Public Library, including the Business branch and the Barringer High School; May 14, to the Russell Sage Foundation Library; May 16, White Plains High School Library and the plant of the H.

W. Wilson Co.; May 21, to Princeton University Library and the Public Library of Trenton, N. J.; June 3 to the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and the Pratt Institute Free Library and Library School; June 10, Queens Borough Public Library and Flushing branch.

The reception given to the Pratt Institute Library School on April 24, not heretofore recorded, was reciprocated on June 3, making two excellent opportunities for acquaintance among the students.

The visits to the Newark Public Library, to the Trenton Public Library and the New Jersey Commission, and to the H. W. Wilson Co.'s plant were accompanied by special hospitality which was greatly appreciated. After the White Plains visit, a large party went by trolley to Tarrytown to visit Sleepy Hollow, and on June 6 two or three instructors conducted a party to West Point.

A party tendered to the faculty by both classes took place the evening of May 15, the last social occasion of the year, with the exception of the annual dinner of the Alumni Association the evening of June 11. This last was held at the Craftsman rooms, covers being provided for eighty-six. Mr. W. W. Appleton, of the School's advisory committee; Mr. W. W. Bishop, the commencement speaker; and Director and Mrs. Anderson were guests at the dinner.

Thirty-three juniors, several seniors, the principal and five of the faculty, attended the conference in Washington, arriving the Friday before and securing several days' sight-seeing and library visiting before sessions began. The libraries visited were the Library of Congress, of the Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution, Public Library, and the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Week-end parties in Pennsylvania and Virginia followed the conference, work beginning again at the school on June 1. The school reunion took the form of a luncheon at the Hotel Gordon, which was the school headquarters, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Anderson and Mr. George F. Bowerman being the guests. Fifty-three were present.

Commencement took place on June 12, at 11 a. m., twenty-three seniors receiving the diploma and thirty-eight the certificate. Hon. George L. Rives, president of the board of trustees, presided, and bestowed the diplomas, Director Anderson giving the certificates. Mr. William Warner Bishop, the superintendent of the reading room at the Library of Congress, delivered the commencement address, entitled "The backs of books."

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, founder and first director of the school, died June 1 from injuries received a few days earlier in a distressing automobile accident in the Adirondacks. Everyone connected with the School has been grief-stricken, and in the general University community her many friends among the older members of the various faculties have given many manifestations of their affection and sorrow. Miss Frances Simpson, Assistant Director, Mrs. Maude Straight Carman, and Professor Isabel Bevier, all from Urbana, attended the funeral at Dundee, Illinois. The University Senate adopted the following minute:

The members of the University Senate have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their former colleague, Katharine L. Sharp, for ten years Head Librarian, Professor of Library Economy, and Director of the Library School, and desire to place on record their appreciation of her services to this University.

As the founder of the Library School at Armour Institute, which on her appointment as librarian here became a part of this University, she made a notable contribution to the advancement of her chosen profession. Her administration of the University Library was marked by high ideals and great ability and secured for her a distinguished place among the librarians of the country.

With all her scholarly enthusiasm, she had a keen interest in the personal and social welfare of her own pupils and through her efforts for them set for all the students of the University finer and higher standards of social conduct.

A Committee of the University Library Club, including the School faculty, students, and members of the University Library staff, adopted the following resolution:

The Library Club of the University of Illinois, representing the Faculty of the Library School, the staff of the University Library, and the students at present members of the School, desires to record an expression of the deep grief which its members feel at the tidings of the death of the former Director of the School and Librarian of the University, Katharine L. Sharp.

To Miss Sharp's devotion and untiring efforts, more than to any other factor, the Library School of the University of Illinois owes not merely its present standing, but its very existence. Founded by her at Armour Institute in 1893, and transferred to the University of Illinois in 1897, the School, under her leadership, experienced a conservative and

consistent development. Not only was Miss Sharp an inspiring teacher imbued with the highest ideals of librarianship, but she strove earnestly and successfully to transmit to her students her vision of the broader scholarship and the better professional training which should characterize the librarian of the future.

Her ten years of intelligent and devoted service as librarian gave to the University an organized, efficient library and laid the foundations for its recent growth.

Although for some years Miss Sharp has not been formally connected with the University of Illinois, her unusual personality has left a deep impression upon all who came in touch with her; her students, her co-workers in the library and her colleagues in the University faculty, to each of whom the news of her tragic death comes as a distinct personal loss.

The date of the A. L. A. Conference at Washington proved to be an inconvenient one for the faculty and the staff; only Director and Mrs. Windsor, Assistant Director Simpson, Miss Hutchins, and Mr. Janvrin were able to attend.

The University Commencement exercises were held June 17, and the degree of B. L. S. was conferred on the following:

Elizabeth Hamilton Davis, A.B. Illinois Woman's College, 1909; Stella Belle Galpin, A.B., Knox College, 1911; Louise Fenimore Schwartz, A.B., Knox College, 1907; Rose Roberts Sears, A.B., Fairmount College, 1909; Sabra Elizabeth Stevens, A.B., University of Illinois, 1906.

Miss Stevens was accorded final honors, her scholarship standing being the best in her class.

P. L. WINDSOR.

## Review

CARR, JOHN FOSTER. *Immigrant and library; Italian helps; with lists of selected books.* New York: Immigrant Education Society. 93 p. 35 c.

This little book is the latest of Mr. Carr's publications for the assistance of the aliens in our country. His "Guide to the United States," published first in Italian and later in Polish and Yiddish, and in an English translation of the Yiddish, is already well and favorably known to most libraries having a foreign element among their patrons. The present volume is the first of a series intended to help librarians and others in the selection of suitable literature in the immigrant's own tongue.

The books listed are grouped by subject, after which they are alphabetically arranged by authors, unless published anonymously. Following the author's name come the title, occasionally translated into English; the name, in Italian, of the place of publication, and the publisher's name; the date of the edition chosen; a brief bibliographical description; and the price, in Italian money. A descriptive note accompanies every entry, summing up briefly but clearly the characteristic features both of the book and of its author. If the notes are almost invariably commendatory it is only, the compiler assures us in his introduction, "because a deliberate attempt has been made to select books that are worthy of praise, the best that are available of those now in print." Editions of moderate price have been chosen, but so far as possible they are printed on good paper, and special care has been taken to include only books which are still in print. A good many elementary books are found in the list, for the benefit of readers of limited education, but the lists are not restricted to these. In addition to the books included, there is also a short annotated list of the best Italian periodicals and newspapers, with a brief introductory survey of Italian periodical literature.

Mr. Carr's addresses "The library and the immigrant" and "The librarian and the Italian" are printed in the front of the book, and the last few pages give some library rules and helps in Italian, selected or adapted from those already in use in different libraries.

The Immigrant Education Society, of which Mr. Carr is director, is planning the immediate publication of several other books. "How to become a citizen" is expected to appear this month; a "History of the United States" in August; two books on learning English are being planned, one or both to be published in the early autumn; and the present bibliography is to be followed by others in Yiddish and in Polish.

F. A. H.

## Librarians

ALLISON, Gladys B., New York State Library School, 1913-1914, has been appointed assistant in the order and accession department of the library of the University of Texas, Austin.

AUSTIN, Mrs. Mary, for four years librarian of the University of Arkansas, has resigned, to engage in farming near Winslow, Ark., where she recently purchased a farm.

BACON, Corinne, has resigned her position as librarian of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, to take charge of the Standard Catalog Series to be issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y. She was for seven years first assistant in the New Britain, Conn., Institute Library before she attended the New York State Library School (1901-03). From 1903-10, she was on the staff of the New York State Library, teaching in the Library School, doing reference work, and for a short time working as library inspector under Mr. W. R. Eastman. From 1910-12 she worked in the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., part of the time as head cataloger and part as reference librarian. In the fall of 1912 she became librarian of Drexel Institute, and director of its Library School, which has just been discontinued by order of the trustees.

BALDWIN, Martha, of the Tacoma Public Library, has been promoted from page to the position of "mending assistant" in the order department.

BELDING, Mrs. A., is the librarian of the Saunders Public Library in Avon, Ill., not Evansville, as was erroneously stated in the JOURNAL for January.

BOWERS, Ethel, formerly in the Lewis & Clark High School Library, of Spokane, Washington, has been appointed an assistant in the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning June 16.

BROWN, Zaidee, New York State Library School, 1901-1903, has resigned her position as agent of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission to become librarian of the Long Beach (Cal.) Public Library.

BUCHANAN, Henry C., formerly state librarian of New Jersey, was re-elected secretary of the State Public Library Commission at its May meeting. The chairman, Moses Taylor Pyne, of Princeton, and the vice-chairman, Dr. Everett Tomlinson, of Elizabeth, were also re-elected.

BYRNE, Paul R., New York State Library School, 1913-1914, will act as temporary assistant in the Buffalo Public Library during July and August.

CLARK, Elizabeth Voshall, Drexel, 1900, has resigned the position of librarian of the Carnegie Free Library, Connellsville, Pa., to accept the position of librarian at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. Miss Clark served as assistant at Drexel Library for nearly two years after her graduation from the Library School.

She has held positions at the Haverford College Library, the Swarthmore College Library, the Public Library of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and has been at Connellsville since September, 1909.

DEXTER, Lydia A., New York State Library School, 1891, has been in the service of the University of Illinois library as cataloger and bibliographer since the first of January.

DOANE, Stella T., Drexel, 1908, has resigned her position at Drexel Institute. Since September, 1908, she has served as assistant librarian and instructor in the Library School, doing more and more teaching as time went on. She will be sadly missed by her associates in the library and by the faculty of Drexel Institute. Drexel has been fortunate in keeping her for six years, and the good wishes not only of her associates, but of the many students whom she has taught, will follow her to whatever new work she may undertake.

ENGELL, Mrs. Jennie C., of the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been granted a year's leave of absence to enter the Library School of the New York Public Library this coming fall.

FOSSLER, Miss A. K., has resigned from the staff of the Columbia University Library in New York City.

INGALLS, Florence L., New York State Library School, 1914, will go to Haverford College as assistant librarian in September.

KOBETICH, Mary, of Tacoma, has received a temporary appointment in the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library. Miss Kobetich will enter the University of Wisconsin this fall, and later will enter the Wisconsin Library School.

LOGASA, Hannah, head of the department of accounts and statistics at the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library and a member of the library staff for ten years, will become high school librarian of the University of Chicago at an annual salary of \$1,500, when she returns from a European vacation, October 1.

LOWRY, Elizabeth, New York State Library School, 1912-1914, has been appointed assistant in the University of California Library, Berkeley.

MARTIN, Mamie R., New York State Library School, 1913-1914, will go to the Gary (Ind.) Public Library in August to take charge of the high school branch.



MITCHELL, Sarah Louise, New York State Library School, 1904, who was formerly in the School of Education in the University of Chicago, was made librarian of the Ryerson Library at the Art Institute of Chicago, June 1.

MORSE, Anna Louise, librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library at Youngstown, O., has tendered her resignation. The library board voted to close the library June 15 for the summer, but later decided to keep open a little longer, pending the search for funds with which to maintain the institution. Miss Morse, in her statement of resignation, said the straitened circumstances under which the library had been conducted in recent years made it impossible to give reading facilities adequate to the growing needs of Youngstown. Since the Reuben McMillan Library was not to keep pace with the growth of the city, Miss Morse said she thought it better that she should resign.

NOEL, Jacqueline, Pratt, 1912-13, librarian at La Grande, Oregon, has been appointed an assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning July 6.

NORTON, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Carlisle, Ky., has been elected librarian of Transylvania University and the College of the Bible, at Lexington, Ky.

PERRINE, Helen, has been appointed librarian of the South Amboy (N. J.) Public Library.

RUNCIE, Lieut. James E., U. S. A., retired, has been appointed librarian of the United States Military Academy at West Point, in the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Edward Singleton Holden.

SHARP, Katharine, one of the most prominent women librarians of the country, died in the hospital at Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 1, as the result of an automobile accident near Lake Placid. A party of twelve from the Lake Placid Club, including, besides Miss Sharp, Melvil Dewey and Miss May Seymour, were in the car, which was mounting a long hill, when the car stopped and then began to back. For some unexplained reason the brakes were unable to hold the heavy load, and in rounding a curve the car ran off the road and turned on its side. With the exception of Miss Sharp no one was seriously injured. In attempting to leap from the car, she struck her head. Trephining was resorted to—two operations—but she never regained consciousness. After a private service at Saranac Lake, the body was taken to Dundee, Ill., for burial. Miss Sharp was born in Elgin, Ill., May 25, 1865. She was

graduated from Northwestern University in 1885. In 1892 she completed her course at the New York State Library School, and received her M.L.S. there in 1896. After teaching and acting as librarian and library organizer for several years, she took charge of the comparative library exhibit at the Chicago exposition in 1893. From 1893 to 1897 she was director of the department of library science at Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, and from 1897 to 1907 was head librarian and director of the State Library School at the University of Illinois. Miss Sharp was a member of the Council of the A. L. A. from 1895 to 1905, and was its vice-president in 1898 and again in 1907. Since 1906 she had been a fellow of the American Library Institute. Eight years ago she retired from active library work to take an executive position at the Lake Placid Club.

SMITH, Mabel, of Oconto, Wis., has been chosen librarian for the new library at Olympia, Wash. Miss Smith is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, and also of the Training School for Children's Librarians at Pittsburgh, Pa. She was employed in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, and is at present librarian of the public library at Watertown, Wis.

WEITENKAMPF, Frank, head of the division of prints of the New York Public Library, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by New York University on commencement day, June 10, 1914. Chancellor Brown, in conferring the degree upon Mr. Weitenkampf, said: "You have furthered the development of the modern library as an agency of public education in that most important field of the appreciation of beauty in the arts. By virtue of the authority vested in me, I welcome you to the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, and confer upon you all of the privileges appertaining to that degree, in testimony whereof you are granted this diploma." Mr. Weitenkampf returned to New York, June 8, from a short study trip through European print rooms, and, incidentally, visited many museums and libraries.

WHITMAN, Jessie, librarian of the Moorhead (N. D.) Public Library, has tendered her resignation to take effect Sept. 1, 1914.

WOOD, Frances A., librarian emeritus at Vassar College, died at her home in Poughkeepsie June 17. She had been ill several weeks. Miss Wood had been associated with the faculty at Vassar College for forty-four years. She was librarian for thirty years. In 1910 she resigned and was made librarian emeritus.



# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Blue Hill.* The Blue Hill Library has received a bequest of \$1,000 through the will of the late William Paris Tenney, of Boston, a native of Blue Hill, and many of the Library Association hope that the sum will be made the nucleus of a building fund.

*Houlton.* The Houlton Public Library has been bequeathed the sum of \$5,000 by the will of the late Miss Emma Drew, who lately died in Florida. She lived for many years in Houlton. The gift was made in honor of her late brother, Mellen Drew.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Charlestown.* The Public Library has received a bequest of \$400 from Mrs. Catharine Rogers Paris, who died in Boston May 2.

*Milford.* Marinda A. Smith, of Milford, has bequeathed \$1,000 to the Milford Public Library, to be held in trust, the annual income to be used in maintaining the library.

*Wilmot.* The Wilmot Public Library has recently received from the trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy several of her books on Christian Science. These books are to be placed at the disposal of the reading public as soon as they have been cataloged.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Amherst.* Prof. John F. Genung is at work upon preliminary plans for the proposed new Amherst College Library, to take the place of the present building, which has been outgrown.

*Boston.* The compilation and publication of a union list of all periodicals and other serials, useful for research work, received in the fifty-four public and private libraries in Boston, is, according to newspaper accounts, the first step planned in a movement for "the adaptation of learning to the requirements of a studious city." Thomas J. Homer outlined the plan, and William C. Lane was elected chairman of a committee in immediate charge of the work, with G. W. Lee secretary. Mr. Lane has been authorized to enlarge the committee. It is estimated that the work will cost about \$10,000.

*Cambridge.* Eli H. Peirce, of Salt Lake City, has sold his collection of rare Utah books to Harvard University, the sum paid for it being approximately \$6,625. Mr. Peirce's library, or that part of it involved in the sale, comprises

copies of many of the early publications of the Mormon church now out of print. Some years ago the church called in a large number of these, and for that reason they are extremely scarce. In consequence, they have grown very much in value. Mr. Peirce's collection includes about 2,650 volumes.

*Cambridge.* The oddities of a library temporarily placed in an eating hall are thus described by Mr. W. C. Lane in his report on the temporary housing of the Harvard Library in Randall Hall:

"The serving-room along the north side of the building is occupied by the order department and the shelf department. The scullery accommodates the cataloging staff. The auditor's office becomes a small reference room, opening out from the delivery room. After some shifting of partitions, the 'student waiters' dressing-room' becomes the librarian's outer office and registrar's office; a small room, called a 'dormitory' on the old plans, is turned into the librarian's office, and another 'dormitory' is occupied by typewriters. Typewriters also are placed in the 'pastry and ice-cream room.' Below, in the kitchen, the ranges have been boarded up, though the big red soup cauldrons may still be seen, and the room gives ample space for unpacking boxes of books, collating them, putting in seals, etc., while the dumb-waiters going up to the shelf department just above are a luxury we never knew in Gore Hall. A bakery, cut off from one side of the kitchen, becomes a capital bindery. A large space in the basement, screened off by netting and formerly used for 'dry stores,' is the newspaper room. The potato room, with its brick walls and hard cement floor, newly whitened and shelved with the sliding cases from the Treasure Room in Gore Hall, makes a safe depository for our rarest and most valuable books. There are refrigerators in bewildering variety, some of which are used for storing boxes of books before they are unpacked, and in one of which we may put the books of the 'Inferno.'"

*Concord.* A statue of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the work of Daniel Chester French, was unveiled in the Public Library May 23. Speakers at the exercises were Major Henry L. Higginson, George A. King, and Moorfield Storey.

*Fairhaven.* The Millicent Library has recently issued a little pamphlet entitled "Mark Twain and Fairhaven," which contains the text of an address made by Mr. Clemens at the

dedication of the town hall in 1894 and of a letter written to the library at the same time. There is also a brief historical sketch of the library, with an exterior view, and a front-piece portrait of Mr. Clemens.

*Sherborn.* At a special town meeting, May 27, the town accepted the library building erected by W. H. B. Dowse as a memorial to his father, the late Rev. Dr. Edmund Dowse, for many years chaplain of Massachusetts State Senate and for more than sixty years pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church in this town. The building is of brick, and cost upward of \$50,000. W. H. B. Dowse, Dr. George E. Poor and Aaron C. Dowse were appointed a committee to arrange for the dedication of the building.

#### CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Public Library Committee, in a circular freely distributed, proposed that schools, so far as possible, observe May 15 as library day, setting aside at least part of one session for the consideration of books, reading and libraries. It also proposed that the program for this occasion should include sketches of some Connecticut authors and their books, by various pupils, a symposium of books read during the last year, and a consideration of composition books from the earliest times to the present.

*East Haven.* By the will of Mrs. Harriett Forbes, of East Haven, the town is beneficiary in the sum of \$1,500 as the nucleus for a fund to obtain a site for a library for the town. The will directs the selectmen to invest the sum and add to it the interest until sufficient funds are provided for the site and building. It also directs that a tablet be placed on the building as a memorial to Mrs. Forbes' husband, Albert Forbes, in whose memory she gives the library fund.

#### Middle Atlantic

##### NEW YORK

*Belfast.* It is now announced that the friend who recently offered \$8,000 to the women of the Hawthorne Club for a library building is Frank Bartlett, president of the National Bank of Olean, but a native of this town. In addition to this gift, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crosby has given a site to the club which is to be used for the building. Work will be started on the building soon.

*Canandaigua.* After occupying its quarters in the town house for many years, the Wood Library has been moved from the town house

to its new and permanent quarters in the building of the Ontario County Historical Society in North Main street.

*East Hampton.* Dr. Everett Herrick, late of New York City, has bequeathed to the East Hampton Public Library the income of \$25,000, to be known as the Harriet F. Herrick fund. Dr. Herrick also gave to the Maidstone Club, of East Hampton, the first mortgage he held on the club's property, providing that no intoxicating liquor be sold at the club, and that it shall not change its character as a pleasure club. If any of the conditions are violated the bequest, valued at \$7,500, is to go to the East Hampton Library.

*New York City.* Fifty new libraries have recently been added to the number sent out by the American Seaman's Friend Society. Each library is packed in a small case containing forty-three volumes. They are placed on deep sea ships, and are put on deck every Sunday morning by the captain, where the sailors can read them. There are 3000 of these libraries afloat at the present time in merchant ships.

*New York City.* At the library of Columbia University several changes have been made. The serial department has been discontinued, its work being carried on by the catalog and accession departments. After July 1 only gilding, repairing, and pamphlet binding will be done in the library bindery. The work of substituting large cards for small cards in the general catalog has been suspended until it can be provided for by a special appropriation. The official catalog has been discontinued. The School of Mines Library has been formed by combining the mines and metallurgy reading rooms. Early in June the social science reading room was moved from room 510 Kent to 606 Kent.

*New York City.* The section to the north of Columbia University, known as Manhattanville, will be the site of the next branch of the New York Public Library. This branch, named in honor of George Bruce, is to be erected from the proceeds of the sale of the old branch of that name, situated at 226 West Forty-second street. That was given by Miss Katherine Bruce to the New York Free Circulating Library, in 1888, as a memorial to her father, George Bruce. The new building will be located near the intersection of 126th street and Manhattan street, and, unlike the conventional type of branch buildings erected from the Carnegie Fund, will be of colonial design, with façades of brick with stone trimmings. The title to this property was acquired Dec. 9, 1913. The lot has a frontage of fifty feet on

126th street and an average depth of 104 feet. The building will have its main entrance on Manhattan street, with a service entrance on 126th street. The library will be three stories high on Manhattan street and four stories high on 126th street, as an extra floor is required for janitor's quarters. There will be an assembly room in the basement. The first floor will contain the adult circulation department and the reading and reference room. The second floor will be for children, and it will contain both circulation and reading rooms. Carrère and Hastings are the architects. It is expected that the building, with its equipment, will cost about \$90,000. Excavations are already being made.

*Oyster Bay.* A library containing 3000 volumes relating to Argentine sociology, commerce, industries and customs has reached the home of Theodore Roosevelt here. It is the gift of the Social Museum of Argentina, and was forwarded together with 100 museum bulletins dealing with the progress of the Roosevelt explorations in South America.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Bayonne.* Owing to its moneys being tied up in the defunct First National Bank of this city, the Bayonne Free Public Library trustees are again compelled to borrow \$5,000 for the operation of the library. Several weeks ago the trustees borrowed a similar amount for the purchase of the steel stacks being used in the new extension to the building.

*Hoboken.* Pupils of the manual training classes are to make the shelving for the branch libraries in the public schools in West Hoboken.

*Morristown.* The board of directors of the Morristown Library and Lyceum announce that its settlement with the insurance companies leaves it with about \$27,000 cash and the walls of the old building, which the companies value at \$28,000 cash and which the directors have had to accept at such value.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Barrie.* The Free Library board of this town has asked the town council to make application to Andrew Carnegie for a grant of \$15,000 for a library. It is said that 80 per cent. of the citizens are in favor of the project.

*Doylestown.* The will of the late Charles C. Cox, of Doylestown, bequeaths nearly all of his personal estate in trust to build a public library in Doylestown, to be known as "The Melinda Cox Free Library." He left about \$40,000.

*Pittsburgh.* Two million dollars have been added to the endowment fund of Carnegie Institute by the founder, Andrew Carnegie, was the announcement made at a special meeting of the trustees of the institute, June 4. The \$2,000,000 is to be divided equally between the library, museum and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

#### MARYLAND

*Frederick.* The new public library was opened to the public the evening of May 22, with about 14,000 volumes on the shelves. Under the will of the late C. Burr Artz, upon the death of his daughter, Miss Victorine Artz, an aged woman of Chicago, \$100,000 will revert to this city for a library. Mr. Artz formerly lived in Frederick, and the library is to be known as the "C. Burr Artz Public Library." The trustees of the fund are Samuel G. Duval, Jacob Rohrbach and the Rev. Henri L. G. Kieffer. The late Mrs. Margaret E. S. Hood willed a site for a library.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Washington.* Feeling that the public library, with only one branch, is reaching only a small portion of the children of the city, the library is turning to the schools for help in getting in touch with the others. Any teacher may select or request the library to select one book for every child in the class, or any number of books up to fifty. The books will be sent to the school by the library and called for at the end of two months, after notification, unless it is desired to keep them longer. To help the teachers in making their selections, the library has just prepared a "Graded and annotated catalog of books." The material is arranged by subject, and an author index is included. The grading is only suggestive, and the notes are in such simple English that the children themselves can use the book and make their own selections.

### The South

#### VIRGINIA

*Richmond.* Following the action of the finance committee in turning down the offer to purchase Jeter Memorial Hall, the public library question has taken a new turn by the proposal of the city council to convert the old high school building, now occupied by the school committee, into a library. By a vote of 17 to 2, the council has passed a resolution by which the old high school may become a public library building, provided the school committee can find other quarters.

## GEORGIA

*Atlanta.* Mayor James G. Woodward has vetoed the proposed charter amendment admitting women as members of the educational, park, library and hospital boards, and his veto has been sustained by the council. The mayor's objection to the amendment was that with a membership of seventeen instead of twelve these committees would become unwieldy and would lose their usefulness.

*Savannah.* An order of incorporation for the Carnegie Colored Library Association of Savannah has been granted in the superior court.

*Savannah.* At a meeting of the Library Commission, June 2, it was decided that H. W. Witcover, of Savannah, should be the architect for the new Savannah Library, with Beverly S. King, of New York, as consulting specialist.

## KENTUCKY

*Danville.* The new \$50,000 library and the new \$50,000 gymnasium erected on the grounds of Central University have been completed and are ready for occupancy.

## MISSISSIPPI

*Jackson.* The new Carnegie library is nearly finished. Furniture and shelves are being put into place, and it is expected the building will be open to the public in a short time.

## ALABAMA

*Birmingham.* A fund of \$3,000 will be raised by the Pastors' Union for a collection of books on evangelical subjects. This amount is not included in the previous donation to the general library fund, but is designed to purchase books to supplement the collection of evangelical literature now in the library and thus make it comparable to collections of other religious faiths.

## Central West

## MICHIGAN

*Detroit.* In case the statement printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May in regard to the library budget may convey the wrong impression as to the final action and attitude of the city toward the library, we are glad to print the following extract from a recent letter from Mr. Stroh: "It is true that the council committee on claims and accounts reduced some of the items in the budget, but during the closing week of the final determination of the municipal budget the board of estimates acted most generously toward the Detroit Library. Not

only did none of the funds suffer any reduction at the hands of the estimators, but the chairman of the special committee on the library most unexpectedly asked for the privilege on the floor at the closing session of the estimators, and stated that in his experience no budget had ever been presented from a municipal department so comprehensive, intelligent and worthy of generous treatment as the one submitted by the Detroit Library Commission. As a result, the budget was passed without a single voice of protest. As regards the new main library, every difficulty relative to the site is practically a thing of the past. All the important properties needed for the purpose of beginning building operations have been acquired, and the scenery is all set for laying the foundation for the new building the early part of October."

*Monroe.* In compliance with a long expressed desire, Mrs. Augusta Dorsch, who died here May 3, left her homestead on First street to Monroe for a city library, to be known as the Dorsch Library. The property is worth about \$6,000 and is located on the public square. Her husband, Dr. Edward Dorsch, was for forty years a leading practitioner here.

## OHIO

*Cincinnati.* A gift of \$6,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, added to the \$6,000 appropriated by the city council, will allow work to be begun soon on a new branch library at Eighth street and State avenue, the *Times-Star* announces.

*Cleveland.* At a joint meeting of the East Cleveland library board and the East Cleveland council, early in June, the council authorized a \$50,000 bond issue for the site for the new East Cleveland Library. Andrew Carnegie has offered \$35,000 for a new library building if East Cleveland will furnish the site and maintain the building.

*Cleveland.* The public library board, on May 10, over the protest and vote of President John G. White, chose the site of the present city hall for the proposed \$2,000,000 library. A resolution to that effect placed the members on record as favoring the site, provided the city can make the transfer legally. The building committee of the board was instructed to meet with the group plan committee of the city council and start preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the land. It was further agreed by the board that the demand that the property revert to the city when it is no longer used for library purposes would be granted.

*Findlay.* The offer made by George P. Jones to give the old Jones homestead on East Sandusky street to the library board has been refused because of the expense the board would be put to in the reconstruction of the building as a library. It is valued at \$20,000. It was offered jointly to the library trustees and the Welfare League.

*Hamilton.* It is expected to reopen the Lane Free Library, July 4, when there will be a public dedication.

## INDIANA

*Carmel.* The new Carnegie Library at Carmel is now completed and ready for occupancy at a cost of \$11,000. The building is of brick, with a measurement of 42 x 50 feet. The interior is finished in quartered oak, except the basement, which is in red oak. On the first floor is the library proper, with the office of the librarian to the left and rear. In the basement is an assembly room, a clubroom, furnace room and lavatories. A range has been placed in the basement for demonstrations of domestic science. The building is electric lighted and supplied with hot and cold water. T. A. Painter is president of the library board and Miss Sarah Follett is librarian. The library at this time consists of 2000 volumes.

*Indianapolis.* A plea for a library and civic center, to be erected in the neighborhood of Fountain square, has been made to the board of school commissioners by a committee from the South Side, headed by John P. White. Architectural plans for a building, approved by the South Side, were presented to the board. The committee was assured the matter will be given careful consideration.

*Kendallville.* Kendallville's new Carnegie Library, completed at a cost of \$15,000, was dedicated May 21. Louis W. Fuller, of the Tri-State Normal, of Angola, was the speaker.

## ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* A petition, containing more than 10,000 signatures and asking for a branch library and reading-room in the Douglas district, Chicago's "new Ghetto," has been presented to the Public Library board. The district has 50,000 families and a population of 250,000. Samuel J. Stulman, secretary of the Douglas Library League, said "There are eight grammar schools and one high school in the district, but the nearest library is four miles away. Every school teacher and public officeholder in the district favors our petition, and we have every reason to expect its favorable consideration."

## The North West

## WISCONSIN

*Racine.* Racine Junction branch library was opened for inspection Memorial Day. Miss Helen Gorton, who came to Racine from Plymouth, Ind., will have temporary charge of the new library, and her assistant will be Miss Hazel Buck. At present there are about 2,000 volumes in the library.

## MINNESOTA

*Chisholm.* The new Chisholm Public Library was opened to the public on May 15. The library is built of brick and cost \$85,000. The main floor contains circulating and reference rooms for both adults and children, as well as offices for the librarian. Two entrances on either side of the main doorway lead to the lower floor, which is occupied by the auditorium, men's game room, women's clubroom and the workroom. The furnishings of the men's room include game tables, a writing desk, reading tables, paper racks and a shuffle board. The auditorium is equipped with seats for 232 persons. There is a large stage. A victrola has been purchased, with records in English and several foreign languages. Victrola concerts will be given at frequent intervals. A moving picture booth has been installed in the auditorium, and it is hoped to have it equipped with a machine by fall so as to give exhibitions during the winter months. In the women's clubroom women's clubs and organizations of various sorts may hold their meetings or enjoy a social hour. The library will open with a collection of over 3200 volumes. Of these 75 are in Finnish, 159 in Italian, 164 in Slovenian and 122 in Servian. More than half the Italian books were a gift from the Dante Alighieri Society. Of the 2700 books now ready for circulation, 657 are fiction, 779 are for children and the remainder are in foreign languages and non-fiction. Those in foreign languages will be exchanged with neighboring range libraries, thus making a small collection meet large needs.

*St. Paul.* Arrangements have been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the delivery of books within a radius of two miles of the library, at the rate of five cents a book. Delivery in more remote sections of the city will be made through the library stations or by book post.

*St. Paul.* The first number of the *St. Paul Public Library Bulletin* has been issued. It contains a list of about 800 books recently added to the library, and will be distributed by the pupils of the public schools.



*St. Paul.* Three branch library buildings, at a total cost of \$75,000, will be given to St. Paul by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, if the city provides suitable sites and agrees to spend \$7,500 a year to maintain them. The library board already has tentatively selected the districts in which these branches should be located, as follows: First ward, Arlington hills, \$30,000; sixth ward, West Side, \$20,000; St. Anthony Park North, \$25,000. Two other branches may be made possible by the use of the bequest of the late Judge Hale. Negotiations for the branch libraries have been going on several months.

#### NEBRASKA

*Broken Bow.* At the last meeting of the city council definite action was taken regarding the establishing of a \$10,000 Carnegie library in this city, and a resolution favoring the project was unanimously adopted. If the library is secured, part of a disused street, located in the heart of the city, will be vacated and used as a site for the building. The city also pledges itself in this case to levy a tax of not less than \$1,000 a year for the maintenance of the library.

*Omaha.* On account of decreased patronage during the hot weather, the library board has decided to cut down expenses by shortening the hours during which the library is open to the public to make it possible for the reduced staff to care for the work without hiring temporary assistants. According to Miss Edith Tobitt, the librarian, money saved in this way is used in the purchase and repair of books.

#### MONTANA

*Butte.* The new library board, at a special meeting the latter part of May, passed several important measures. Beginning on or about June 1, patrons living in Silver Bow county will be able to get books by parcel post. The board asked the city attorney to draft a bill for an ordinance creating the position of director of the library juvenile department. Mrs. Frances Nuckolls Kelly was named assistant librarian at a salary of \$100 per month. This brings the number of assistants to seven. Beginning Sunday, May 24, the library will hereafter be open every day in the year from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Last year, with a stock of about 57,500 books, 150,363 books were issued. If the library had not been closed for two weeks in February, the busiest month in the year, the record for books issued would have been broken.

## The South West

#### KANSAS

*Lincoln.* The new Carnegie library, completed at a cost of almost \$7,000, was formally opened to the public May 5. Mrs. Albert Orr was elected librarian for the ensuing year.

#### OKLAHOMA

*Muskogee.* The new Carnegie Library was opened early in June, although some details of moving were still unfinished. The building is of brick and white stone. The entrance leads into a rotunda, around which are grouped the children's room, adult reading and reference room, librarian's office and the workroom. The charging desk is in the rotunda. On the second floor is an auditorium, a room to be transformed later into a reference room, and a small clubroom. In the basement are rooms intended for a newspaper room and for the traveling libraries, as well as a restroom and lunchroom for employees. The woodwork is finished in silver gray that gives a soft and beautiful effect. The rooms are all tinted in soft and harmonious colors, and the lighting is one of the best features of the building. The new ceiling lights used reflect a very soft light that is excellent for reading. There are many convenient and attractive features, new filing stands where newspaper files are kept on skeleton shelves that pull out and provide a convenient table-shelf on which to rest the bound volume while looking up a reference, filing cabinets that are models of their kind, and many new devices. There are now about 7000 books on the library shelves, with room for more than 15,000.

## Pacific Coast

#### WASHINGTON

*Olympia.* The cornerstone of the joint Olympia and Thurston County Library was laid May 6.

*Spokane.* The contract has been let on the new North Monroe branch library building.

*Tacoma.* The Tacoma Public Library by joint arrangement with the Tacoma Board of Education will establish a new branch library at the new Lincoln Park High School to be opened September 1. Miss Louise Smith, of the Seattle Public Library, and a graduate of the library course at the University of Washington, will be in charge of the new branch under appointment by the Board of Education and the public library jointly. The new branch will contain reference books for the high school students, collateral reading and a

circulating library for the community. It will be opened during the school hours and certain other hours to be decided upon later. The board of trustees of the Tacoma Public Library has authorized the installation of a pay duplicate collection of current fiction.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Sacramento.* After July 1, 1914, the California State Library will furnish books and information to libraries and individuals throughout the state only through the county library system, and in case of conflict in requests coming from counties having no county library system and those having such a system, first attention will be given to the latter. Of the fifty-eight counties of the state, twenty-five now have established county library systems, furnishing library facilities to all such sections of the county as have accepted taxation for county library purposes. The resolutions of the state library trustees, formulating the new policy, are given in *News Notes of California Libraries*, April, p. 399.

*San Francisco.* The library trustees have accepted plans for the main library building, which is to cost \$1,000,000, of which sum \$500,000 is provided by the Carnegie fund and \$500,000 from the sale of municipal bonds. George William Kelham, chief of the department of architecture of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is the architect, chosen from a competition of six, the plans being submitted anonymously. The jury was composed of Cass Gilbert, of New York; Paul C. Cret, of Philadelphia, and James D. Phelan, of the board of trustees. Mr. Kelham's design being accepted, he will receive 6 per cent of the cost of the building, the unsuccessful competitors each receiving \$1,000. The building will be three-storied, 345 feet long and 180 feet wide, and forming part of the civic center scheme which will embrace ten blocks in the heart of the city, will be of the same height as the other buildings, 70 feet to the top of the cornice. Mr. Kelham, on acceptance of his plan, arranged to go east for a detailed study of latest developments in library architecture.

*San Francisco.* Of the \$250,000 given to the city by Mr. Carnegie for branch library buildings, \$50,000 is now being expended for the Richmond District branch, which will be completed in October; it will have shelf room for 15,000 volumes and an auditorium with seating capacity of 200.

The initial class of the State Library School is to receive six weeks' practical training in the San Francisco Public Library. The class is restricted to fifteen students per year.

#### NEVADA

*Reno.* The LIBRARY JOURNAL joins with the University of Nevada in its expression of regret that the new library building for the university cost only \$10,000, instead of \$100,000, as reported in the JOURNAL for May.

#### Canada

The "Year book of Canadian art," published by the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, has made its appearance. It contains summary reviews of the work of Canada's leaders in literature, architecture, music, painting and sculpture, and is the first attempt to collect in one volume any such record for the Dominion. Mr. George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Public Library at Toronto, has undertaken to market the book, and the price is \$1.00, post-paid.

*Montreal.* A central library on Sherbrooke street, at the corner of Montcalm and Beaudry streets, and facing Lafontaine Park, on land now owned by the city, was the final decision reached June 9 by the Board of Control. The principle of branch libraries in the east, west, north and southern sections of the city was also adopted. The resolution stated that: "Whereas, it is desirable for the city to have libraries for the different sections of the city, whereas the city owns a piece of land situated at the corner of Beaudry and Sherbrooke streets; be it resolved to ask the council to authorize the board to take from the appropriation of \$500,000, voted for the erection of a library, an amount of \$250,000 for the construction of one of these libraries, and that the Board of Control be authorized to open a contest between Canadian architects for the preparation of plans for the building on Sherbrooke street, with the understanding that the plans for the other library buildings will be, as much as possible, of a similar kind, and that prizes be awarded to the three first architects in the contest, the first to receive \$1,000, the second \$800 and the third \$500, and, in addition, that a sum of \$2,000 be voted to defray the cost of preparing and getting printed the program of the contest and paying the judges for their work."

*Welland.* On the ground that Carnegie's money is blood money, the trades and labor council of Welland have defeated a by-law brought before the electors, covering the purchasing of a site for a Carnegie library building. The library by-law, if carried, would have insured the town of Welland getting a handsome Carnegie library and was defeated by a big majority, by reason of the labor men's activity against it.

### Bibliographical Notes

The Oxford University Press is soon to issue a little book called "Some Oxford libraries," by Strickland Gibson, intended chiefly for those who wish fuller information about the older Oxford libraries than is given in the usual guide book or book of reference.

"A catalogue of books published by Martinus Nijhoff, 1853-1913," is the title of a catalog filling 197 pages. The book is divided into two parts, the second part containing the books relating to foreign lands. Its contents are arranged alphabetically by authors, and give complete bibliographical entry, including price.

"A Stevenson bibliography," by J. Herbert Slater, is the first volume of a forthcoming series which promises to be decidedly useful to collectors of books, as well as to librarians and booksellers. Instead of the old chronological arrangement, the titles are entered in alphabetical order. Each entry is followed by a bibliographical note, giving full information about the size, the publishers, the different editions that have been issued, and the present auction prices.

An "Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs," compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, is now in press. The index will fill three quarto volumes. The index covers the period between 1828 and 1861. The Folio American State Papers (Foreign Affairs), which ceased in 1828, have indexes, and an index to the annual Diplomatic Correspondence beginning in 1861 has been published by the State Department. The new index will afford reference to the entire published record of documents, papers, correspondence and, to a considerable extent, legislation and decisions upon international or diplomatic questions. In addition to the reports of Congress, the following series of documents have been indexed; the Senate Executive Journal, for diplomatic and consular appointments

and treaty ratifications; the Opinions of the Attorneys General, for decisions on questions of international controversy; the Statutes-at-Large, for acts and resolutions relating to international affairs; and the *Congressional Globe* and its predecessors for speeches and correspondence. The text of the latter, it was found, does not always correspond with the text as printed in the House and Senate documents. In the "Index to state documents" which Miss Hasse is also editing, the volume for New Jersey is now in press, work is being done on Pennsylvania, and South Carolina will be the next state taken up.

Librarians overlook a very useful tool when they fail to subscribe for the "Catalogue of copyright entries," issued by the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress. The law provides a subscription price which is intended to be only nominal. While the whole catalog, covering 6,451 pages in 1913, is to be had for \$3.00 a year, persons interested in the subject matter of but one part can secure that part separately as follows: Books and pamphlets, including lists of lectures, dramas and maps, in two volumes a year, \$1.00; Periodicals, \$0.50; Music, \$1.00; Fine arts, photographs, prints and motion pictures, \$0.50. Group 1 of Books is printed thrice weekly from the slugs used in printing L. C. cards, each entry being identical with the printed card except for the omission of subject headings. It is therefore of special value to libraries ordering the cards, and small libraries having two \$1.00 subscriptions could cut and paste the author entries for their card catalogs. This part contains not only the titles of all books copyrighted in the United States but also a considerable selection of foreign book titles of special interest to librarians. Copious indexes are supplied for all parts of the catalog and these are combined annually to form indexes for each of the five volumes. Subscriptions must be for the calendar year and are payable in advance to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by postal money order, express order, or New York draft.

### THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

#### VII. OPEN SHELF.

*Sing a song of book news  
A pocket full of fines.  
Circulation going up  
Along the fiction lines.*

—Renée B. Stern.

## Communications

### TWO ESSENTIALS OF WELL-BOUND BOOKS

*Editor Library Journal:*

The Galerie Mazarine of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris is a very attractive place for bookbinders, for there may be seen one of the best collections of bindings in the world. Wandering through those rooms not long ago, the writer was once more impressed by the fact that the oldest and most interesting of the bindings were those which had raised cords. This was not a new thought, for experience with many old books has shown that the use of that method of sewing was almost invariable in them. These volumes of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries have remained in good condition, often in spite of hard usage. It is evident the early binders realized that the raised cord method was the best, and followed it as a matter of course.

For the benefit of those who do not know, let me explain that a "raised cord binding" is one where the "signatures," or groups of leaves of which the book is composed, are sewed to cords which are entirely outside the book. The sewing thread passes through the middle of a signature, around a cord, into the signature again and around the next cord, and so on up and down the back of the book. In this way all the strain from the sewing comes on the cords, and there is no danger that the thread will cut the backs of the pages. If the cords have considerable thickness, each encircling thread is like a little hinge, and much strength is secured. Of course, there are hundreds of books which are not worth such careful sewing, but this article is a plea for the old method in the case of books which ought to be preserved. Great emphasis is laid nowadays upon the material with which books are covered, while the fundamental part which makes them hold together is too little considered.

This brings me to the second essential of well-bound books. When they are sewed on raised cords it is necessary to use leather for the backs, as buckrams and book cloths cannot be modeled over raised cords. My experience has gone to show that there are no leathers better than the "acid-free." The tanners of those leathers are producing them without using acids and the results are very satisfactory, the skins being of exceptional softness and durability. Only a century of time can prove the justice of the claim for these leathers, but it is reasonable to suppose that where so much pains are taken the results

will be the best possible. These leathers come in Nigers, Levants, pigskins, etc.

I feel confident that by insisting upon these two points, raised cords and "acid-free" leathers, book owners and librarians will not fill their shelves with disintegrating volumes, but have books which will remain in good conditions long after this generation has passed away.

CLARA BUFFUM.

*Providence, R. I.*

### MORE ABOUT REVISED EDITIONS

May 15, 1914.

*Editor Library Journal:*

A folder has arrived at the library since I mailed you the communication regarding the series known as Intercollegiate Debates. In this the publishers announce the contents of volumes 1-4. I find that the make-up of volume 2 (as first issued) has been changed, so that there is no conflict with the contents of volume 3. The seven debates which originally appeared in both volumes 2 and 3 are to be eliminated in the new edition of volume 2, and one additional debate is included.

There is, however, no statement concerning the earlier edition, of which it is quite evident that the new volume 2 is but an abridgment, plus a single new debate. In other words, volume 3 was found to be a brief edition of volume 2, so volume 2 is now remodeled to clear away the difficulty. The series certainly is confusing, and I believe that the protest which I expressed before still holds.

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE E. SHERMAN.

*Amherst College Library.*

### BOOK WANTED

*Editor Library Journal:*

Will any librarian having on his shelves a copy of the "Journal of a trip to California, etc., in 1850-51," by E. S. Ingalls, Wat' gan, Ill., 1852, communicate with me? The book is wanted for consultation, not purchase.

WILLIAM ABBATT.

*410 East 32d St., N. Y.*

## Library Calendar

July 28-31. Wisconsin and Michigan Library Associations. Joint meetings at Marinette, Wis., and Menominee, Mich.

Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Library Association (English). Annual meeting, Oxford.

Sept. —. Lake Superior Library Association, Ashland.

Sept. 7-13. New York Library Association. Cornell University, Ithaca.

**The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.**  
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